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PEACE PLANS BEGIN ANEW AT EL PASO ON GETTING DIAZ PLEDGE

Conferences Which Were Suddenly Terminated Last Week Are to Be Resumed Again at Once.

NEW ARMISTICE NOW

End of Conflict All Over the Republic Is in Sight—Washington Feels First Relief in Months.

EL PASO, Tex.—Negotiations were begun across the river in Mexico today for another armistice with General Navarro, as well as a resumption of the peace conference, following the receipt on Sunday night of President Diaz's public promise to resign.

The unanimous opinions of representatives of the warring factions is that complete tranquility for Mexico now is in sight. Arrangements for the extension of the armistice to cover the entire country are expected to be made today.

Peace negotiations will be hastened, and no one anticipates any difficulty about the government concessions on points other than the Diaz question, which have been well known and acceptable for some time.

President Diaz's manifesto came in time to prevent an attack on Juarez on Sunday night. Creeping along in the thick of the night, the insurrecto army, supposedly on its way south because it feared American intervention if it attacked Juarez, was about to deliver a telling blow when the news came from Mexico City.

Facts of the secretly planned attack on Juarez became known today. Francisco I. Madero Jr., the leader of the two revolts, had announced his intention of marching his forces southward and abandoning the attack on Juarez for fear of international complications.

His military leaders had accepted the decision with resignation. They gathered secretly, however, and agreed upon a plan of attack, notwithstanding their chief's orders. It was arranged that General Madero would be persuaded to leave camp first and proceed to Baucha, 11 miles away. With their chief out of reach they were to have pushed the attack.

The news that President Diaz had submitted to the rebel demands by announcing his intention to resign came two hours before the time for an attack, and the insurrectos turned back to their camping grounds, where today they are celebrating what they believe to be the triumph of the revolution.

General Madero sent a telegram to President Diaz congratulating him on his patriotism for retiring in the cause of peace.

Diaz Promises to Quit

MEXICO CITY—President Diaz is in receipt today of a telegram from Francisco I. Madero, Jr., leader of the revolutionists, congratulating him on his patriotism in issuing a manifesto to the people of Mexico on Sunday night declaring his intention to resign the presidency as soon as peace is restored, thus virtually acceding to the rebel demands.

As to when peace is restored, President Diaz reserves the right to be the judge.

"It will be," in the language of the manifesto, "when my conscience dictates," and when he considers that his resignation will not be followed by anarchy.

In concluding, General Diaz appeals to the patriotism of the people, calling upon them to act together for the peace and progress of the nation and eulogizes the army. At no place in the manifesto is there made mention of a new election.

News of President Diaz's concession came just as the army of insurrectos were preparing to leave the border, and thus avoid complications with the United States, and march upon the Mexican capital. General Madero halted the intended movement as soon as he heard of the Diaz manifesto.

While President Diaz's manifesto will

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CHIEF MILITARY POST OF U. S. TO BE AT ST. LOUIS

WASHINGTON—St. Louis is to become the chief military center of the United States, according to plans of the war department made known today.

The change is part of a broad scheme of reorganization. In place of numerous small departments, five divisions will be created. These will be the division of the east, headquarters at New York; central division, headquarters at St. Louis; western division, headquarters at San Francisco; the division of Hawaii and Panama and the division of the Philippines.

The proposed central division will embrace the present departments of the Missouri, the Lakes and Colorado and Texas.

STEAMSHIP LINES INCREASE SUMMER TRAFFIC FACILITIES

The summer season has begun along the waterfront. A number of larger vessels to accommodate the increased passenger traffic have been put on by the coastwise and beach lines.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway line steamer Prince Arthur, shining all over with new brass and nickel fittings and new paint has arrived ready to take the place of the Boston when the latter is hauled off next Thursday.

The City of Gloucester was missing Sunday, being replaced by steamer Cape Ann, fresh from the repair shop and the paint shed.

The steamer Howard has been hauled off at Newport News for her spring cleaning and the steamer Essex, which has been running from Providence to Baltimore, has been put in her place.

A notable addition to the excursion fleet is the steamer Griswold of the Ocean Pier line, which is to ply between the new \$100,000 pier at Crescent beach to Bass point, Nahant.

This line has been contemplated for a number of years, and through the efforts of L. F. Sherman, general manager of the Boston & Nahant Steamboat Company, and his associates it is now an assured fact.

The new 1200-foot pier has been created at the end of the metropolitan park boulevard, between the Beachmont and the Crescent Beach stations, making it convenient for the excursionists. The line provides boats to Bass point and return every 15 minutes.

HOME MISSIONS DAY IS OBSERVED AT THE "WORLD IN BOSTON"

The opinion that the world will be evangelized in this generation, if the same measure of increase of interest marks the next 10 years which has been characteristic of the past five years, was expressed by J. Campbell White, secretary of the laymen's missionary movement, speaking in reference to the "World in Boston" missionary exposition now in progress in the Mechanics building.

Today is Home Missions day, and the program includes the pageant presentations afternoon and evening; at 5:40 p. m. an address by Dr. George Heber Jones of Korea; at 8:20 p. m. an address by Mornay Williams of New York; speaking by Dr. David N. Beach, president of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Clarence F. Swift of Fall River; and many other novel exhibition features that are repeated daily.

The Young Men's Christian Association has charge of a booth where subscriptions are received for the erection in Manila of a Christian home for students, the future leaders of the Philippines.

MISSIONARIES REPORTED SAFE

WASHINGTON—All missionaries in Canton and vicinity are safe, according to telegrams received at the state department today from Consul-General Bergholz, who said the situation was greatly improved.

FREE WOOL AT ONCE NEW YORKERS ASK IN DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

House Delegation Votes for it Despite Champ Clark and Ways and Means Will Report Bill.

FREE LIST VICTORY

Republican Effort to Amend Bill Fails—Roll to Be Called on Passage Before Session Adjourns.

WASHINGTON—Free raw wool, despite the jurgings of Champ Clark, Oscar Underwood and the other Democratic leaders to go slow, was declared the program today after a caucus of the Democratic members of the New York delegation in the House.

It was said a bill for free raw wool would be framed immediately by the ways and means committee and submitted to the caucus. By a vote of 18 to 4, the New Yorkers declared for the free raw material. All will abide by the result of the caucus. A 25 per cent advance duty on manufactured wool was also agreed to.

Victory for Free List

The first amendment of the farmers free list bill was offered today by James R. Mann, Republican leader in the House, providing that the removal of tariff duties shall apply only to countries which do not impose duties on American products, making virtually a general reciprocity measure out of the bill.

Mr. Underwood, majority leader, raised a point of order against the amendment, which was sustained by the chair and the amendment ruled out.

Immediately after convening Representative Underwood, the majority floor leader, moved to read the measure for amendment. He expressed the belief that final vote would be taken before adjournment tonight. The bill is sure to pass.

Reciprocity Hearing On

"This simply means that we will have to quit business," said Judge Sullivan, a Philadelphia book paper manufacturer, at the hearing on Canadian reciprocity, before the Senate committee on finance today.

"There are 46 mills making this paper, with a capital of \$105,000,000 and 30,000 employees," he continued. "If this reciprocity bill is passed it will place upon our product, compared with Canadian production, a disadvantage of \$7 a ton."

William H. Sharp, another book paper manufacturer of Philadelphia, asserted that the fact that English clay and bleaching powders were free in Canada, and subject to a high tariff here would be a discrimination of \$50,000 against him in a year.

Officers of the National Grange from a dozen states, appeared to present the farmers' protest against reciprocity. N. J. Bacheelder of New Hampshire, master of the National Grange, said that in 28 states there is unanimous opposition among the farmers. Bacheelder quoted President Taft as having said that much effort and expense had been expended in sending circulars to farmers, warning them that under the Canadian agreement the prices of their products would be reduced.

Mr. Bacheelder accused the newspapers of supporting the reciprocity bill for their own financial benefit, which he said would result from a lower cost of print.

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DISCUSS LABOR ISSUES AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association is now in session, and the question of a general strike of lockout is under consideration in connection with the disturbance at the Little shop.

Negotiations looking toward the settlement of the A. E. Little Company's differences with the employees here are at a practical standstill today, on account of Mr. Little's absence at Brockton, where he is superintending the opening up of his new factory, which will give employment to about 400 hands.

About 400 are working at the Little factory here today, principally in the office and making sample shoes. This means that nearly 2000 operatives are idle, comprising the employees of the main factory.

SIEDERQUIST TRIAL IN TENTH WEEK

The trial of the four defendants in the Siederquist-Barry case today entered its tenth week before Judge Tenney and jury in the superior court, with the government still putting in evidence. Charles T. Groat, former manager of the branch office of Fitchburg, explained the details incidental to purchase and sale of securities by customers through that office. Examination was confined to different Fitchburg counts named in the indictment.

CALL A CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF COMMONWEALTH PIER

George G. Crocker and Josiah Quincy Request Meeting With Committee of Chamber of Commerce.

NO DEFINITE DATE

David O. Ives Outlines Plans of the Organization for Future Improvement of the Harbor.

George G. Crocker, chairman of the Big Four commission and chairman of the Boston transit commission, and Josiah Quincy, a member of the latter, have requested a meeting with the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on metropolitan improvements, of which W. Rodman Peabody is chairman, to talk over the desired improvements to the Commonwealth pier at South Boston.

This meeting will take place at the chamber and will be private. Mr. Peabody said that he did not yet know at what time they would meet. The other members of the committee are C. F. Adams 2d, J. R. Coolidge, Jr., A. G. Duncan, Henry Howard, F. L. Olmstead, Charles Skentelbery, Frederick Toppin and Robert Winsor.

There are three other meetings to be held this week on the bill which is now in the hands of the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs to appoint a harbor board. These meetings are to be at the chamber and only members of the metropolitan improvements committee will be present.

David O. Ives, transportation expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says that plans of the organization to make Boston one of the greatest ports of the world are being rapidly developed.

"There are but two places on Boston's waterfront proper where such a development might be made, East Boston and South Boston," said Mr. Ives. "In 1907 a commission on improvements for the metropolitan district was appointed by the Governor to investigate this whole matter."

"One strong argument in favor of East Boston development is this: If we put in any new freight terminals or stimulate them in South Boston we will increase the number of our terminals and block the way to their redemption from three to two and ultimately to one."

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four)

STATE INCOME TAX PLEA IS RENEWED BY SPEAKER WALKER

Speaker Joseph Walker made another plea today for a state income tax, this time before the House committee on rules which was considering the question of admitting the Speaker's resolve providing for such a tax. Mr. Walker said in part:

"This is a matter of particular importance. I believe in the taxation of incomes. There should be either a tax by the nation or by the state. I would rather have a national income tax than none at all. My only point is that the revenue derived from this source of taxation should go to the state treasury."

"There is an absolute necessity for a new source of revenue. A serious situation confronts us. We have an annual deficit of \$5,500,000, and we assess this upon the cities and towns, many of which cannot afford to pay it. It is a growing deficit. Moreover, the commonwealth runs behind at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year. It is perfectly apparent that we have to get a new source of revenue. We ought to resort to the income tax."

Frank J. Donahue, the petitioner for the federal income tax resolve, was present in the committee room and he was asked by Speaker Walker to state his position with regard to the state income tax bill.

Mr. Donahue replied that he did not desire to strenuously oppose the resolve of the speaker, but he had two points which he wished to leave with the committee. First, that the creation of a state income tax would be an obstacle in the creation of a federal income tax at some later time; and secondly, there is no situation pending at the present time which warrants the admission of a state income tax bill which did not exist at the convening of the Legislature.

Speaker Walker in reply said that he purposely avoided presenting this resolve at the time of the convening of the Legislature because he did not care to confuse the minds of the members in relation to the federal income tax resolve.

Small Loan Inquiry

A hearing was held at the State House today by the legislative committee on banks and banking in its investigation of small loan companies. Examination was confined to different Fitchburg counts named in the indictment.

PREPARING FOR COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL



Huge cavity bridged for the teams that are removing debris in order to make way for Plaza hotel.

PROGRESS IS MADE ON EXCAVATIONS AT OLD MUSEUM SITE

Scores of persons daily that have any occasion to be in the vicinity of Copley square gaze with much interest on the excavating process now going on for the foundations of the new Copley Plaza hotel, which will eventually rise on the site of the old art museum building.

Practically nothing now remains of the former foundations of the museum but some of the original piles, which are being increased in number to carry the great additional weight of the modern hotel. All the land in the Back Bay is the result of filling in, which means that the stone foundation of buildings must rest on piles.

The huge hole opened up for a new hotel seems big enough to accommodate two or three skyscrapers, when compared to the space excavated for a new office building down in the business district. Most up-to-date methods are being employed in the work. A temporary bridge occupies the middle of the area, running from side to side, upon which the big tip-carts are driven to receive their loads of dirt, stones, etc., from huge scoops operated by power.

Work of preparing the piling for the initial foundations has been progressing for several weeks now and it will be some time yet before the foundations are in. The hotel must be finished before the end of December, 1912, according to the building contract.

CAMBRIDGE BILLS FAIL IN THE SENATE

"Leave to withdraw" was the report made in the Senate this afternoon on four bills affecting the city of Cambridge. They provided for legislation to place heads of city departments and all administration officers under the civil service requirements, to create a police and fire commissioner and to erect two new public institutions.

The public charitable institutions committee reported in favor of a bill to restrict corporal punishment in the Lyman school for boys.

The metropolitan affairs committee reported reference to next General Court of Senator Murray's petition for a gymnasium and bath house on Temnean brook, Dorchester.

LEYLAND LINERS CHANGE SAILINGS

Announcement has just been made of the change in the day of sailing of the Leyland line steamers from this port. Beginning May 13, the vessels will sail on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays. The Bohemian is the first to leave under the new schedule. She will sail May 13 from the Boston & Albany docks, East Boston, for Liverpool.

PROPOSE TREATY TO PROTECT SEAL

WASHINGTON—President Taft has designated Secretary Nagel and Counselor Anderson of the state department to confer with representatives of Great Britain, Japan and Russia, to conclude a treaty for protection of the fur seals, sea otter and other mammals of the north Pacific ocean.

WATER PAGEANT FOR TECH.

Plans are under way for a big water carnival of Technology on the Charles river basin during senior week, at the instance of Mrs. Richard C. MacLaurin.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE TRIP DOWN MISSISSIPPI IS DUE TO START

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. H. Hoover of Memphis, Tenn., is scheduled to start today on an "aqua-aerial" voyage in an aeroplane from Louisville to Memphis, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, a distance of 600 miles.

PARIS—While trying out a new Carand Voisin biplane at Issy today Richard Say fell 175 feet and was injured.

NEW YORK—Tom Sopwith, English aviator and winner of the Baron de

COLLEGE DELEGATES ATTEND SESSION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Delegates from prominent New England colleges attended an informal session of the New England Library Association here today. There were 34 present, representing Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Simmons, Tufts, Yale, Clark, Amherst, Vermont, Harvard.

In the forenoon there was a discussion of several library problems, including "Interlibrary Loans," "Questions of Stack Economy," "The Circulation of Government Documents," "The Field of College Graduates in Library Work."

At 1:15 the delegates lunched with the heads of Wellesley departments in College hall. This afternoon was spent in viewing the college buildings and grounds.

CITIZENS PROTEST STOPS 'COAL PARTY' ARRESTS IN ALASKA

CORDOVA, Alaska—After a conference between Harvey Sullivan, United States marshal, and George Walter, district attorney, it is announced that 50 warrants will be issued for arrest of the men known to have participated in the "coal party" on Thursday, when Canadian coal piled on the docks was dumped into the bay.

The announcement caused a protest and the officials decided to postpone action for a time.

WASHINGTON—The Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims which brought about the Ballinger-Pinchot Congress investigation because of charges by Louis R. Glavis, a former field agent of the land office, approached their final determination today.

Attorneys for the Cunningham claimant appeared to argue their case before Secretary of the Interior Fisher, Land Commissioner Dennett and members of the board of land review of the general land office. It was expected that hearing would be concluded on Friday.

E. C. Hughes of Seattle and John P. Gray of Wallace, Idaho, are representing the claimants.

Commissioner Dennett has charge of handing down the decision. Secretary Fisher determined to sit at the hearing, however, so that in case an appeal is made to him, time and expense may be saved for all parties concerned.

The Cunningham coal land claims, 33 in number, are so called because it was Clarence Cunningham of the state of Washington who, while in Alaska in 1902, discovered the coal which led to the filing of claims by himself and by 32 others. Opposition to the final granting of the claims was due to the charge that there was conspiracy to defraud the government.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE ADVOCATES HERE FOR MEETING

Leaders in the educational, literary business and professional life of this state will attend the first meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the organization's headquarters, 31 Beacon street. Resolutions which will show that Massachusetts stands in the forefront of the peace movement will be adopted.

The society, which is only a few months old, has 114 members. It is a branch of the American Peace Society and is, with 18 other branches and auxiliaries throughout the country, the result of a movement started in 1908 for the extension of the work of the national society.

L STREET BATH HOUSE FEE LEGAL SAYS MR. BABSON

The proposed charging of a fee to patrons of the L street bathing beach by the bath department is within the legal rights of the bath trustees according to Corporation Counsel Babson.

In view of expense caused by improvements to the beach, the trustees have decided to charge a small admission, probably 5 cents.

COL. JOHN CASWELL ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Col. John Caswell, inspector of small arms practice of the Massachusetts national guard, arrived here today on the steamer Celtic from a trip to Africa. He left at once for his home.

TREASURER STEVENS REFUSES HIS OFFICE TO HARVEY S. CHASE

State Official Says Governor's Experts Cannot Re-examine Books Without Sanction of Attorney-General.

SEEKS HIS OPINION

Claims Work Completed as Far as Legislative Act Is Concerned and Mr. Chase Has No Further Authority.

Refusing Harvey S. Chase, one of Governor Foss' experts, the privilege of making a second examination of the books of his department, Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, today asked Attorney-General Swift for an opinion as to Mr. Chase's authority to make any further investigation.

When Mr. Chase asked the treasurer today for the desired information he replied that inasmuch as Mr. Chase already had been permitted one investigation of the office and as he was asking an opportunity to make further examination of the same papers, he must decline the request until he had an opportunity to secure an opinion from the attorney-general as to just what authority Mr. Chase has.

Mr. Chase and his assistants, Messrs. Tuttle and Oakley, entered the office of the state treasurer early today. They were admitted to the outer office by the messenger who guards the outer door, but were immediately told by Mr. Bridge, assistant to the treasurer, that Treasurer Stevens had given orders that only Mr. Chase was to be admitted, and that the assistants must wait outside. While Mr. Bridge was making this explanation, Mr. Chase pressed on into the inner office, where the treasurer has his desk.

Mr. Chase said that he had come, as he said on Saturday that he would, to make an examination of the office. Mr. Stevens replied: "Mr. Chase, I have nothing to say to you at this moment."

Mr. Stevens sent for two stenographers and then made this statement to Mr. Chase:

"All authority that you have had at any time to make investigations of this department is only such as is authorized by chapter 82 of the acts of the general court of this year. You have already made an examination of this department and rendered a report to the Governor, the Governor's council and the joint committee on ways and means of the general court."

"The joint committee on ways and means has held a public hearing on the same. You now return here asking to go over the same ground that you previously covered. The many valuable books and papers in this department belonging to the commonwealth are in my custody as treasurer, and I am responsible for the same to the citizens of the state. Therefore, I must say to you that I have grave doubts as to your authority to make further investigations of this department or of my authority to allow you to do so. I shall, therefore, before allowing you to proceed further, submit the whole matter to the attorney-general for his opinion."

Mr. Chase then left the office and Mr. Stevens went in search of the attorney-general.

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Clean journalism emphasizes the constructive rather than the destructive side of every-day happenings

Your friends and neighbors will see this for themselves if given a copy of the Monitor to read.

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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Hillhouse's Modest Part in Growth of American Let-
ters Is Told by John Hunter Sedgwick.

When a place or a person lays claim to something that is general and not particular and is moreover separated by years and territory from what may claim it, it is easily claimed by others, because being a memory and not a tangible presence it cannot be handled in the market place and subjected to the scrutiny of literal comparison.

This applies to a great many things that range from prose style to reputation and ability to do certain things in a certain way. When a city's loyal people call it the American Athens or the Peruvian Athens or any other Athens that one may like they are fairly safe in doing so. The original Athens, the prototype of the other Athens, is no more and has assigned its glory to no one in particular, so that the result is that all may claim Athenian glories. If we do not mistake the common impression is that Boston was and is the only real Athens, at least on the North American continent; at all events Boston would have seemed to make that claim or to assert the title, and the rest of the country has acquiesced in this in a very pleasant way. But Boston's claim to this distinction has been challenged, at least indirectly. In Hollister's "History of Connecticut" there is this passage:

"But Connecticut has not been less distinguished for genius than for scholarship. In poetry she may well claim to be the Athens of America. Trumbull, Barlow, Humphreys and Dwight were in their day the first poets of the western world. But since their time, there have sprung up a class of writers whose genius and artistic finish place them among the first ornaments of our literature. Of those who have passed from the stage of life, Hillhouse is by far the most classical and stately. His conceptions are of that large order, belonging only to men of genius, and his imagination has a breadth and sweep of wing that remind the reader of 'Paradise Lost'."

Though it is possible that readers may not altogether agree with this criticism, it must be conceded that what it may lack in discernment it makes up in enthusiasm. Mr. Hollister's history was published in 1857 and whether Connecticut holds his opinion, we are at this writing unable to say. At all events it shows that one American community has quite as good a right to a pseudo-classic name as any other.

We have neither time nor space to examine all of the works of James Abraham Hillhouse, therefore let us content ourselves with looking at one of them, "Percy's Masque," a poetical drama that was printed at New York in 1820 from the London edition. Mr. Hillhouse, a member of the well-known Connecticut family of that name, was born at New Haven in the year of the French revolution, went to New York and engaged in business, but returned to New Haven. While he was in New York he wrote the "Masque," a work that appears to have been much admired at one time but is now seldom mentioned. It is open to the criticism that it is grandiose, and there are lines in it that remind one of Thackeray's good natured burlesques of amateur theatricals, yet we may admit all this and have something left. We can see that Hillhouse was one of the actors in the development of an American literature. That his ideas were toward romance and color is to his credit, even though they were not profoundly original and his work shows an American author that tried to spread his canvas with other than neutral tints. There will never be an American literature until the public and their authors rise above self-consciousness.

Hillhouse explains the legend of the play in a note put before the play, which portrays the adventures of Percy, son of Hotspur. There are nobles and King Henry V. grooms, "knights, vassals, etc." and the reader at once sees how very different Shakespeare made the work of later dramatists. As with prose, so with blank verse and drama. When one has

been reading Carlyle, one is almost trapped into attempting the pregnant cacophonies of the man of Ecclefechan; when one has been reading "Rasselas" he has to take care lest he find himself writing Dinarbas; when we have been reading a few plays of Shakespeare, we must be wise and very modest or we shall think that blank verse and a few "What ho's" will give us some sort of right to add a play to the world's anxieties.

Of course the curtain lifting displays a castle, and the lady Elinor alone upon a terrace. To whom, entering, her kinswoman, the lady Florence, addresses a little blank verse and Elinor returns it. Florence calls Elinor "sweet coz" and Elinor says "Pish!" so that the reader sees about Elinor tells how the hero, an humble huntsman, rescued her from certain roaring Scotch moss-troopers, and she shows a very creditable feeling when she asks:

"To this poor youth,
Whose blood redeemed me, ingrate shall I prove!"

Both the ladies are taken up with the secret and retire, and the next scene shows the earl of Westmoreland and Arthur, his huntsman. After talking a little about banking, the earl discovers from Arthur that young Hotspur is fled from the regent's court. With the scene described in the first scene and the news told in the second, the reader has been given quite enough to sketch the rest of the play.

Indeed, of the rest of the play taken thoroughly, we shall quote the honest words of a very honest man and apply the content of what Samuel Johnson said in the conclusion of his account of Thomson, in the "Lives," where he speaks of a certain work of the poet, "Liberty," when it first appeared, I tried to read, and soon desisted. I have never tried again and therefore will not hazard either praise or censure."

What is our business, is to understand that here was a man reared in the midst of the intellectual and religious influences of ancient New England and engaged in business in a city distinguished from that day to this for everything that is not American, who nevertheless was touched in such degree by the importance of romantic interest and beauty that he tried as best he could to show it in dramatic form.

It is not a very difficult achievement to speak in terms of ridicule of an author's work, and there have been made several and differing definitions of critics. Criticism is necessary if men are to do good work, and useful criticism perhaps will be soonest helped if each critic himself. At the end of that process unless he determine that his work is above improvement, he will not be over-quick to criticize others. So it is that in glancing at a work like Hillhouse's we are to look at it not so much as failing to satisfy what men ordain for genius, but as a modest mark in the stage of the development of American letters.

Perhaps it may be taken as something more—as an almost unconscious effort to attain a certain sumptuous ease that a literature must display among its characteristics to be ranked with the great collections of the world's writings. A man like Hillhouse may not possess this quality in his writing as a matter of fact though he may try to bring it out, but that he tried shows that he was not afraid of it.

GOVERNOR FOSS TO GIVE CHAMBER TAXATION VIEWS

Governor Foss is announced as the speaker before the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly at the American house next Wednesday noon, his subject to be "Local and State Taxation."

In announcing the Governor's acceptance of the invitation, the Chamber of Commerce News of today says:

"Governor Foss is known to have pronounced opinions on the subject. It is also known that his ideas of taxation are not wholly in accord with the ideas which prevail in this state today.

"This meeting will draw out a large attendance of members because of its universal appeal."

The Chamber of Commerce News and the other publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Advance New England, have been merged, and the first number of the combined publications appears today, the anniversary of the establishment of the News.

PEACE PLANS BEGIN ANEW AT EL PASO ON GETTING DIAZ PLEDGE

(Continued from Page One.)

not be sent officially to Judge Carbajal for formal transmission to Dr. Vasquez Gomez, the promise of the President is made to the people of Mexico and its receipt by revolutionists will be incidental. That it will be sent to them immediately, however, by private individuals and that it will be regarded as entirely satisfactory by them, is taken for granted.

It is no longer denied that a great majority of the revolutionists in all parts of the republic are acting either directly or indirectly under the orders of Madero, and it is a fact well established that numerous bands, suspected of fighting independently, have in the past week signified a desire for peace, but only in accordance with the decision reached at Juarez. The leaders of these bands have announced they would continue the rebellion or would stop, as Madero instructed.

Gloom was changed to rejoicing throughout the city on hearing that the President had opened to way for peace.

"The document is clear, simple and concise, and shows the utmost sincerity," said Minister de la Barra. "It is bound to produce a great impression in this country, in the United States and in Europe. All the world may now know where lies the responsibility for the future of the country."

Relief at Washington

WASHINGTON—President Taft and official Washington are enjoying a relief today not felt for months over the turn for peace in Mexican affairs.

The report that Secretary of State Knox, aggrieved at the prominence given the war department in the Mexican affair, would soon resign is emphatically denied on the best authority.

FREE WOOL AT ONCE NEW YORKERS ASK IN DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

(Continued from Page One.)

paper. He said that the farmers were entitled before tariff rates were changed to an investigation of conditions.

The introduction of the free list bill in the House, Mr. Bacher said, was an admission that the farmers were unfairly treated by the terms of the reciprocity agreement, which he says violates every principle of justice.

The reading clerk did not get farther than the first paragraph today before half a dozen members clamored for recognition. Hamill (Dem., N. J.) made a five-minute speech, supporting the measure.

After Mr. Mann's first proffered amendment was ruled out he proposed the same scheme as to four—that it should not be on the free list to countries which imposed any restriction on flour from America. This also was ruled out.

Then the minority leader proposed the same sort of an amendment relating to wool and cottonseed oil. It likewise was ruled out. Mr. Mann appealed. On a rising vote the chair's decision was sustained, 145 to 103. The Republican leader then demanded tellers.

The vote was strictly on party lines sustaining the chair by 175 to 105.

Indications are coming to Washington that contests have begun among the protected industries. Members of Congress have just received copies of a New England trade journal which presents a comparison of the protection which it is proposed to take away from boots, shoes and leather in the farmers free list bill and that on clothing of other kinds as yet untouched.

It is regarded as the first breach among the protected industries themselves. It comes as the result in part of something like the schedule by scheduled revision.

ENTRIES IN HORSE PARADE NOW 1103

Entries for the work horse parade have reached 1103. Every kind of team and hitch is represented, from light single horse up to a team of 14 heavy truck horses, entered by a firm of safe movers. There are 15 four-horse teams, of which nine or more are entered for the Lawrence gold medal.

CALL A CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF COMMONWEALTH PIERS

(Continued from Page One.)

Here is the heavy charge for switching by car or for lightering for somebody to pay.

"Develop the East Boston site and you have the new terminal right adjacent to the new immigrant station and the Boston & Albany piers. Also, it is to be remembered that the bill of the Chamber of Commerce now in the Legislature provides for giving access to all roads for any piers that may be built.

"The idea is, you see, that ultimately all transatlantic business will be moved to East Boston and that there will be a single great freight terminal.

"The general scheme contemplated by the chamber means the creation of a terminal comparable with any of the famous terminals of Europe. Not only piers are to be built as need arises, but tracks are to be laid, storage warehouses to be built and industrial sites provided.

The piers would be made of the very largest size, able to accommodate not only the Olympics, the Europas and the Aquitanias now building, but the far larger steamships which seem to be a probability of the future. These wharves would be equipped with all the superstructures and apparatus needful for the quick and convenient handling of freight in great quantities, as well as passengers. The proposed state pier is to be just such an enormous structure.

Immediately adjacent to the piers there would be provided a system of storage warehouses, an indispensable part of any commercial terminal. There should be either here or at hand in the neighborhood a storage area for railway cars. Then beyond, inward from the piers and within the semi-circular sweep of the present shore line around to Winthrop, there could be redeemed by comparatively little filling a large area for the erection of industrial establishments.

SPEAKER WALKER OPENS DEBATE FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES

"The party convention has ceased to be a deliberative or even a representative assembly, and has become a place for secret agreement and for swapping and in some cases buying credentials, a place where influence is exercised by candidates who have money to spend," said Speaker Joseph Walker in opening the debate in favor of the bill for direct nominations in the House this afternoon.

"The convention system has outgrown its usefulness, and is being discarded by many states of the Union," he said. "This bill before us does away with the party convention for the purpose of nomination. After its passage nominations for every elective office in the commonwealth from Governor down, including congressmen and county commissioners, will be made directly."

The bill was ordered to a third reading on a voice vote, after Representative Washburn of Worcester had spoken in opposition and Representative Wells of Haverhill in favor of it.

MORE ELEVATED CARS IN MALDEN

L. C. Senter, superintendent of the Malden division of the Elevated, has notified Chairman John G. Tilden and members of the aldermanic committee on electric lines that commencing today five additional trips have been added to the Maplewood-West Everett schedule between 5:13 and 6:03 p. m. These cars also connect with the cars of the Fallway-Spot Pond line, giving additional facilities there. The cars are added by request of the aldermanic committee.

TALKS TO ALUMNI ON NEWSBOY WORK

Alce Hershenson, former president of the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union 9077, A. F. of L. Sunday afternoon addressed the members of the alumni association of the Central evening high school at the Y. M. C. A. building on the work of the Newsboys' Union.

STATE INCOME TAX PLEA IS RENEWED BY SPEAKER WALKER

(Continued from Page One.)

The small loans business, in accordance with the joint orders recently adopted by the Legislature.

H. L. Brown, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Caroline J. Cook of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union said that they would present witnesses to testify at a later hearing against the system of small loans now in vogue.

The House chairman of the committee, Representative Cavanagh of Everett, informed those present that the committee would get directly from the police and bank commissioner information which they could impart better than the witnesses.

Several witnesses gave testimony of instances in which exorbitant rates of interest were paid.

A report has been received by Governor Foss from State Forester F. William Kane on the subject of forest taxation, in which the forester declares that with proper control of forest fires and moth work efficient methods of taxation would raise the average yearly income to the state from its forest lands from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

The report says that at least 3,000,000 of the 5,000,000 acres included in Massachusetts are better adapted to forestry than to any other purpose, and yet, he says, owing to the mistaken policy of taxing the growing timber as well as the land, this great area is not being properly utilized.

In a statement made public today Charles R. Saunders of Boston, who was House chairman of the legislative committee which laid out the present congressional districts in 1901, said that the state was not gerrymandered in the interest of the Republican party at that time, but that on the contrary the division of territory was just to both parties and was so held by Democratic leaders and newspapers at the time.

He asks if all the Democratic members of the redistricting committee would have voted for it, if it had been drawn solely for the interest of the Republican party. The only two dissenters in the committee were Republicans.

"That the Democrats usually elect only three or four congressmen from Massachusetts is due solely to the usual considerable Republican majority in the state and to the heavy concentration of the Democratic strength in Boston," said Mr. Saunders.

"Instead of being slandered as a gerrymander, the redistricting of 1901 should be pointed to as a model for the Massachusetts Legislature of 1911 and other Legislatures to follow."

The committee on cities gave a hearing this morning on a bill authorizing the city of Boston to pay an annuity of \$300 a year for 10 years to the widow and children of Michael J. Coyne, a former employee of the city. Francis Burke, James H. Stone and William J. Smith appeared in favor of the bill, and Arthur L. Spring, representing the city-law department, said Mayor Fitzgerald also favors it. There was no opposition.

A bill providing that veterans of the civil war who have been in the service of the city of New Bedford for 10 years may be retired on half pay if incapacitated for active duty, was favored by Representatives Hathaway, Doyle, Purcell and Lewin of that city, and by Senator Lomasney of Boston. There was no opposition.

Closing arguments were made today before the committee on public health and labor sitting jointly in the long drawn out hearings upon the recommendations of the commission on inspection of factories for a new system of inspection.

Commissioner Everett of Boston answered some questions of the committee that were put to him regarding his department. Neither he nor James H. Devlin thought there should be any material change in the present law so far as Boston is concerned.

Arthur M. Huddell of Boston, who was to have followed Mr. Apsey, decided that he would rather speak on Tuesday, as there was but little time left before the committee would have to adjourn and the hearing was therefore continued to 10:30 Tuesday morning.

FIRE IN THE WEST END.
A fire caused \$1000 damage in a four-story tenement house at 71 Allen street, West End, this afternoon.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL DINE TO DISCUSS THE CITY APPROPRIATIONS

Mayor Fitzgerald gave a dinner to the members of the city council this afternoon for the purpose of talking over with the council and general appropriation with the view of hurrying their passage through the council. The mayor presided, by sign these bills before he goes away in June.

The name of George R. White is one of three submitted to the mayor by the public library trustees as a successor to J. Templeton Coolidge as a member of the art commission.

The mayor announced today that he will appropriate \$2000 for the work of the new municipal athletic league to be formed for the management of all municipal athletic contests of Boston school pupils.

Myron E. Pierce, counsel for the Milk Consumers League, has volunteered his services to Dr. Mullooney of the bureau of milk inspection in securing data for the use of the board of health, at the hearing before the interstate commerce commission on the milk supply.

Mayor Fitzgerald has ordered that the flags on all public buildings be flown next Sunday, which is to be celebrated as Mothers day. The mayor will also advise the clergy to devote their sermons to this topic.

BRITISH GARDEN CITY EXPERT TO TALK IN BOSTON

Something of the purposes and spirit of the garden city movement, to provide comfortable, economic and beautiful homes for workingmen will be learned by Bostonians upon the arrival here tomorrow of Raymond Unwin of England. Mr. Unwin sailed from Liverpool on the Bohemian which is due here Tuesday. He is noted as the man who gave the garden city idea its original impetus in England. His mission in this country is to study the condition of the workingmen here and offer solutions for the problem of housing. Mr. Unwin is a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Boston City Club has planned a reception for the visitor, and after a short stay in Boston Mr. Unwin will go to Philadelphia to attend the third American conference on city planning, May 15 to 17. Afterward he will tour the country.

MISS SEARS WINS HORSE SHOW CUP

OTTAWA, Ont.—Probably the most attractive event at the close of Ottawa's second horse show was the class for tandem drivers by women. Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston drove Sir Henry Pallatt's Casanova Matchless and Lord Kitchener. They went so well that many of the spectators were disposed to give the horses rather than Miss Sears the credit when the blue ribbon was tied beneath the leader's ear, but it then became known that they had never been driven in tandem before, and that Judge not only gave Miss Sears the cup, but also the distinction of the most brilliant driving seen for a long time in Canada.

NEW WEEK OPENS WITH BANGOR BUSY IN NEW BUILDING

BANGOR, Me.—The opening today of the second week since the great fire finds the work of rehabilitation proceeding rapidly. Builders are raising many small structures throughout the burned district and business once more is beginning to get back to something like normal conditions.

A blaze broke out Sunday in a long line of lumber piles at the Sterns Lumber Company's mills in East Hampden, about two miles below the city. Bangor firemen, assisted by many citizens, fought several hours to save the mill and a valuable pine grove.

The fire was confined to the piles of lumber and the loss is estimated at \$25,000 insured.

The city was besieged by sightseers on Sunday. Many came on the regular trains from as far west as Augusta and half a dozen excursion boats brought hundreds from river and bay points as far down the bay as Rockland.

NEW YORK HAS FOUR EARLY FIRES

NEW YORK—A succession of fires beginning at 2 o'clock this morning and lasting until after 10 o'clock caused a property loss in Manhattan of nearly \$600,000.

Robert Boyle, a fireman who tried to rescue them, had to jump to the roof of an adjoining structure to save himself.

One thousand persons at the Colonial hotel and St. Nicholas apartment house were driven into the streets when the Metropolitan Tobacco Company's warehouse and the Guardian Storage Company's plant were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$250,000. Another fire was in a big loft building on Jones street, occupied by half a dozen firms where the loss exceeded \$100,000.

RUSSIAN BOAT FIRED UPON.

ST. PETERSBURG—Russia today made a formal demand for an explanation of the firing on a Russian steamship near Kirin on the Sungari river by Chinese. The shots from the shore were returned by the officers of the steamship, but no one was hit.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN MISSING

Mrs. Margaret McKenna, who has been missing from her home in Newton Upper Falls since Friday, with her grown daughter and her baby, has not yet been found, and the Newton police report.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and please you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

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BOSTON.—Montgomery & Stone, CASTLE SQUARE—"Merchant of Venice." B. F. Keith's—Yanderville. MAJESTIC—"The Prince of Pilsen." SHUBERT—"Ann Hovv." THE MONT—Richard Clegg.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. "Carmen." Aborn opera company.

Leading Events in Athletic World

PRINCETON VARSITY NINE HAS TWO HARD MATCHES THIS WEEK

Meets Brown at Home on Wednesday and Then Goes to Ithaca for Game With Cornell Saturday.

LIGHT ON HITTING

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton varsity baseball team has two hard games before it this week and is trying to get in shape to win them. The nine will play Brown here on Wednesday and Cornell at Ithaca on Saturday. With R. D. Carter '12, the right fielder and one of the best hitters, out of the game, and C. H. Sterrett '12 out of the game, the team cannot put up its best game. Carter will be back in the game probably before the week is up, but may not play against Cornell. Sterrett has not left the game, but is handicapped in his throwing.

After beating the University of Pennsylvania the Tigers feel pretty good and although the game was a poor one as far as good baseball goes, are confident that they can repeat the defeat when Pennsylvania comes here for the return game. B. T. Woodie '11 pitched against Pennsylvania, so will be given a rest until the Tigers get to Ithaca. It is likely that A. Greenbaum '12 will work against Brown, although he has not been pitching very good ball lately. S. V. White '11 will be ready to relieve him and has been doing so well that he may get first call.

W. S. Taylor '13 is still catching. He is weak on his throw to second and has been letting a good many men steal on him. L. R. Lackey '11 will probably go back as catcher because of this as soon as he gets in shape again. Sterrett on first is a fixture and R. Prescott '11 is on second. Captain White '12 on short and F. D. Worthington '13 on third. Roy Bard '11 in left field and J. Parker '12 in center field are playing well in their positions and Carter's place in right field is being played by D. De Vito '12. The latter is the smallest man on the team and besides being a fair hitter is fast on the bases. He played a star game against Pennsylvania and will make the regular fielders work to keep him off the team when Carter gets back in the game. T. T. Pendleton '13 is out every day now practicing with the regulars, but there is a chance that he may be in the game before the Tigers tackle Yale or Harvard. His ability at the bat would strengthen the team.

Princeton is still a little weak at the bat and will have to hit the ball harder to win from Harvard and Yale. Coach Clark is keeping the men at batting practice and doing all he can to bring this department up. The pitchers have all shown a tendency to be wild lately and to walk men at critical times so the games have furnished lots of excitement and have never been sure until they are over. Williams repeated their performance of last year and gave Princeton the worst beating she has had in baseball for a long time. The Tigers only got one hit and that in the ninth inning so could not expect to score. They are spending most of their time trying to improve their hitting. Princeton is anxious to take the game from Brown on Wednesday to even up with them for the first game and will then be ready to go after Cornell, Lafayette, Harvard and Michigan in the order named. They have prospects of winning all these games if Carter gets back in the game and no more men are out, and hope to give Yale another beating when they meet them in the final contest.

YALE PREPARING FOR PENN CREW.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale crew today began the last week of practice for the race with Pennsylvania at Springfield, Mass., next Saturday. The blue will go up to Springfield Wednesday and continue practice there up to the date of the race. As Pennsylvania has seven of last year's crew in college the mettle of the Yale crew will be tried to the limit. The blue displayed fair form in an exhibition two miles.

BASEBALL PICKUPS
Double-headers are accumulating fast in the American and National leagues. There are over 20 on the list now.

In the Chicago-Cleveland game Saturday, each team went to the bat 31 times, each scored five runs, secured 12 safe hits, had 24 put-outs, 15 assists and two errors.

John Kling, the Chicago Nationals' great catcher, is to play a match with John Daly, champion three-cushion billiard player, in New York next Monday and Tuesday. Kling is one of the best billiard and pool players in the West.

BASEBALL PICKUPS
Every man on the Detroit team got at least one hit in Saturday's game. It was Mullin's sixth straight victory.

The Harvard nine is making a record for ninth inning rallies this year. With the score 5 to 2 in favor of Vermont, the Crimson players went to the bat in the last half of the ninth and batted in four runs, winning the game, 6 to 5.

Seven home runs were made in the two big league games Saturday, two in the American and five in the National. In the game at Philadelphia and Cris of St. Louis, and five in the National, Ingersoll of Boston getting two, Lobert and Magee of Philadelphia one each, and Wagner of Pittsburgh one.

When Roach, E. Gardner and Chase made their triple play in the ninth inning of the New York-Boston game on Saturday, it was the first time in the history of the big leagues that such a play had ended a game.

PLAY BALL TOMORROW AT 3:30 CINCINNATI National League Grounds

KING GEORGE TO DONATE A DELHI DURBAR TROPHY

Will be Competed For at Coronation at Delhi Next December—King and Queen Wanted There.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The King has given further proof of his interest in the game of polo by intimating his intention to present a cup for competition at the coronation burbar at Delhi next December. Arrangements for the tournament are now being made and it is hoped that the King and Queen will be present at the final tie in order to hand the cup to the winners.

The first championship held in India took place at Lucknow in February, 1898, and attracted an entry of half a dozen teams. This championship tournament does not, as a rule, attract a very large entry. In 1903, however, the year of the Delhi coronation burbar, a big tournament was held, the cup being presented by the viceroy, Lord Curzon. Thirteen teams competed including all the crack native combinations, also a team of Royal horse guards from England. The Ulwar team of natives met the Jodhpore team in the final, the former winning easily. The present holders of the championship are the tenth hussars. Owing to the durbar being held in December, the competition for the King's cup will take the place of the usual championship tournament.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association it was decided to give the handicapping system a trial in India. As a start, a preliminary list of 101 players has been compiled. Capt. F. W. Barrett, who is in America with the English polo team, is assessed at 10 points (at Hurlingham his handicap is nine), and Capt. L. Cheape and E. W. Palmer, also members of the English-American team, are handicapped at nine points.

With regard to the "no off-side" question, the meeting considers it advisable to await the report of the Hurlingham Club on the matter before taking any definite steps.

It is hoped that a good Indian team may be present in London this summer to compete for the King's coronation cup. Owing to the great expense, the team will probably be selected from members of the Indian Polo Association who will be present in England for the coronation.

TUFTS COLLEGE NINE ON TRIP

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts college varsity baseball team will leave College Hill early tomorrow morning on a trip during which it will meet Dartmouth, Middlebury and University of Vermont on successive days. The Dartmouth game will be played tomorrow afternoon, Middlebury the following day at Middlebury, Vt., and University of Vermont on Thursday at Burlington. The players will arrive home Friday and on Saturday will play Holy Cross at Worcester.

Owing to pressure of college work, Quarters, third base, and Roberts, second base, will not be able to accompany the team. Kelley will take Roberts' place and Hall, one of the pitchers, will be used at third. The lineup of the rest of the team is to be as usual, with Bennett catching, Captain McKenna first base, Proctor shortstop, E. Martin, Hooper and Dickinson, outfielders. Harry Martin is to pitch against Dartmouth and Vermont, with Smith working against Middlebury. Larkin will also make the trip as utility catcher.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Brooklyn	10	1	.909
Lowell	8	3	.727
Worcester	7	4	.636
Lynn	6	5	.545
Lawrence	4	7	.364
Haverhill	4	7	.364
Fall River	3	8	.273
New Bedford	2	9	.182

GAMES SATURDAY.
Lowell 12, Lynn 4.
Haverhill 5, Lawrence 4.
Brooklyn 9, New Bedford 5.
Worcester 10, Fall River 5.

GAMES TODAY.
Lawrence at Brooklyn.
New Bedford at Haverhill.
Fall River at Lowell.
Lynn at Worcester.

THIS WEEK'S GAMES IN AMERICAN LEAGUE WILL BE IMPORTANT

Which Eastern Club Will First Defeat Detroit on Home Grounds Is Question to Be Answered.

STANDING TO DATE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Detroit	19	2	.905
New York	9	8	.529
Boston	10	9	.526
Chicago	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	9	9	.500
Washington	8	10	.444
Cleveland	8	13	.381
St. Louis	4	16	.200

GAMES SATURDAY.
New York 6, Boston 3.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 6.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 5 (called).
Detroit 8, St. Louis 4.

GAMES YESTERDAY.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 5, Chicago 4.

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Followers of American league baseball are looking forward to the games which will be played this week with much interest, as the eastern clubs will face the western for the first time this season and the showing which will be made by the Detroit against New York, Philadelphia and Boston will be a great factor in the forecasts regarding the final standing of the eight clubs in the league championship.

Today finds the eastern clubs playing each other and the western doing the same for the last time in about three weeks. Tomorrow will find all the teams in the East beginning their first invasion. That Detroit is considerably faster than any of the other western teams at this writing is very apparent from the fact that the ex-champions have had no difficulty in distancing all of them. The Tigers have not yet lost a game on their home grounds and it is a question of much interest to see which eastern club will be the first to take one at Bennett park.

While Detroit has been making it a runaway match in the West the four eastern clubs have been fighting among themselves and neither has seemed to show much advantage over the other. Boston and Washington have done better of late this year than last, but New York and Philadelphia seem to have a shade the better of these two, despite their poorer start.

N. Y. A. C. REGATTA FOR POWER CRAFT AND YACHTS SOON

Eighth Annual Race to Block Island to Be Held June 24 for the Thomas Fleming Day Trophy.

NEW YORK—Announcement has just been made of the date for the eighth annual regatta of the New York Athletic Club as June 24.

The course will be from Whortleberry island to the west harbor of Block Island, disregarding buoys, and approximately 10 nautical miles. The event is open to decked or cabin yachts in racing trim of less than 33 feet water line. There will be no restrictions as to crew or sails, and the time allowance will be 10 minutes per over-all foot, yaws 5 per cent and auxiliaries 5 per cent additional.

Five prizes are offered in the open event, a prize to handicap class sailing in one division and a prize for the best elapsed time. Entries will close June 20.

In conjunction with the regatta will be held the fourth annual power boat race over the same course for the Thomas Fleming Day cup, which is open to cruising power boats, enrolled in any recognized club, of not less than 25 feet, nor more than 40 feet over all, with greatest water line beam not less than one-fifth the water line length.

The crew must not consist of less than three men. In the event of the owner not being on board he must be represented by a member of a recognized club. The first prize will be the Day cup, while the second prizes will be presented by the New York A. C. The Day cup must be won twice over the course by the same owner before becoming his absolute property. The previous winners were: 1908, Eronel, S. Cochrane; 1909, Martha, P. Kossek; 1910, Elmo II, F. D. Giles.

RAILROAD ORDERED SOLD.

COUNCIL BLUEFFS, Ia.—Judge W. R. Green of the district court has ordered the sale of the Atlantic Northern & Southern railway at receivers sale July 24 next. The road, about 75 miles in length, was promoted by farmers in the territory through which it runs.

MILLS CAPTAINS HARVARD 1914.
Lewis Hunt Mills of Portland, Ore., has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman crew. Mills prepared at Middlesex, where he rowed on the school crew. He has been rowing regularly at No. 7 in the freshman boat this spring.

Athletics' Catcher Who Is Doing Good Work as Assistant to Thomas



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston.)
P. J. LIVINGSTON.
Philadelphia American League Club.

BIG SURPRISES ARE SPRUNG IN THE BIG DUAL COLLEGE MEETS

Cornell, Princeton and Dartmouth Defeat Pennsylvania, Yale and Harvard for First Time in History.

ITHACANS STRONG

Not in years have the first of the dual track and field meets among the big eastern colleges furnished as many surprises as is the case this season, and the picking of the winner of the intercollegiate meet which will be held on Soldiers field the last of this month is even more uncertain than ever before.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Dartmouth, all completed Saturday and in every instance the team generally picked to win its meet was defeated. Dartmouth's victory over Harvard being the most unexpected, with Princeton's victory over Yale next in order.

That Cornell and Pennsylvania would have a close contest was expected, but that the Ithaca college would win by a margin of one point was not looked for.

It shows that Coach Moakley not only has three men in Putnam, 880; Jones, one-mile, and Berna, two miles, who should be able to win three firsts in the big meet, but that he also has men in the other events who should pick up a point or two that is apt to have an important bearing in the final result.

Princeton showed that she had profited by the advent of Fitzpatrick as coach and gave the blue some big surprises. Cooke's work in the dashes, and Dwight's in the hurdles stamps these two men as among the best in the colleges, and Chishold and Craig will have to be at their best if they are to retain their 1910 titles.

Dartmouth's victory over Harvard was the biggest surprise sprung in college track circles in years. Hillman has certainly developed a strong all-around team at Hanover this year, and while the crimson felt the loss of Austin in the dashes, the Harvard boys were confident of winning out by a good margin.

Based on the work of Saturday the only Harvard man that has a chance to win a first in the big meet is Kelley in the quarter, while Cornell has three in Putnam, Jones and Berna; Princeton two in Cooke (100 and 220) and Dwight (low hurdles); Pennsylvania three in Minda, Haycock and Burdick; Yale three in Holden, Kilpatrick and Wagoner, and Dartmouth one in Tilly. Michigan however is expected to better Cooke in the sprints and Kilpatrick in the shot.

COLUMBIAN GAMES SATURDAY.

Trinity 3, New York University 2.
Harvard 6, Vermont 3.
Cornell 6, Dartmouth 0.
Yale 4, Columbia 5.
Pennsylvania 1914 6, Yale 1914 2.
Bates 1, Colby 0.
Fordham 8, Wesleyan 2.
Brown 9, Stevens Institute 3.
Rensselaer 5, Maine 4.
Andover 3, Princeton 1914 2.
Illinois 6, Wisconsin 5.
F. and M. 1, Gettysburg 0.
Yale second 9, Princeton second 1.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 0.
Michigan 11, Ohio State 4.
Lafayette 7, Springfield T. S. 4.
Princeton 10, Pennsylvania 8.
West Point 20, Berkeley 7.
Annapolis 6, Swarthmore 0.
Harvard 1914 8, St. Marks 7.
Chicago 6, Waseda 4.

BEST COLLEGE RECORDS SATURDAY.

100-yard dash—Cooke, Princeton, and Minda, Pennsylvania.	10s.
220-yard dash—Cooke, Princeton.	21 1/4-5s.
120-yard hurdles—Haycock, Pennsylvania.	13 3/4-5s.
440-yard run—Putnam, Cornell.	5 3/4-5s.
220-yard hurdles—Dwight, Princeton.	24 1/4-5s.
440-yard dash—Kelley, Harvard.	50s.
880-yard run—Putnam, Cornell.	1m. 56 2/3-5s.
1-mile run—Jones, Cornell.	4m. 18 1/4-5s.
2-mile run—Berna, Cornell.	9m. 31 1/4-5s.
High jump—Burdick, Pennsylvania.	5ft. 10in.
Long jump—Holden, Yale.	22ft. 7 1/2in.
16-lb. shot—Kilpatrick, Yale.	44ft. 8in.
15-lb. hammer—Silly, Dartmouth.	146ft. 8in.
Pole vault—Gardner, Wagoner, Byers, Yale.	11ft. 9in.

TEAMS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE ARE ALREADY IN TWO DIVISIONS

Chances Small of Any of the Last Four Clubs Displacing One of the Present Leaders.

CINCINNATI MIGHT

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Philadelphia	15	5	.750
Pittsburg	12	6	.667
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	11	9	.550
Cincinnati	7	8	.467
Boston	7	14	.333
St. Louis	4	11	.267
Brooklyn	5	14	.263

GAMES SATURDAY.
New York 15, Boston 9.
Philadelphia 12, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburg 3, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.

GAMES YESTERDAY.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburg 4.

GAMES TODAY.
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

Despite the fact that the National league baseball championship series of 1911 is less than a month old, the eight teams in the race already seem to have resolved themselves into two divisions with but small chance of any of those now in the second section being able to displace the four leaders, Cincinnati being the one club that appears to have a chance.

The question as to what position these clubs will occupy in the two divisions, however, is an entirely different matter. Just now Philadelphia is going finely and appears to have the best chance of carrying off a National League pennant that it has ever had; but New York, Pittsburg and Chicago are bound to be factors up to the very last. Pittsburg is going finely at present and it is an acknowledged fact that Manager McGraw feels confident the Giants will finish at the head of the list. Chicago's chances will depend largely on how Evers and Chance show up. With both of these men off the team, the present champions are considerably weaker than a year ago, and it is hard to see how they are going to dispose of Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg, especially when it is remembered that all three of these clubs are faster than they were a year ago.

That Cincinnati will lead the second division if it should not succeed in breaking into the first, is almost certain. Boston, Brooklyn and St. Louis. All have been evenly matched but have yet to show class with Manager Griffith's men. It promises to be a great struggle for the last three places, with Boston and Brooklyn having a slight advantage over St. Louis.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The signal and interlocking departments of the eastern district New Haven road placed a large force at work at Neponset this morning on permanent improvements for the elevation.

Commencing May 13 and until Nov. 6, inclusive, the "Flying Fisherman" train, known as the "Dude," will be placed in service between Boston and Magnolia on the North Shore by the Boston & Maine road.

The Mexican National Railway private car Jarnoro, occupied by Chairman H. Clay Pierce and family, passed through Boston early this morning en route from New York city to Prides Crossing via the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

John Talbot, track supervisor of the terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a work and gravel train manned by a large floating gang cleaning and distributing new ballast in the North station train shed.

For the accommodation of Mt. Olivet lodge of Masons, en route to Providence and return, the New Haven road will provide a first class special train run by a Masonic crew from South station at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon, returning from Providence at midnight.

The Pullman Company inaugurated extra Buffalo-Boston sleeping car service today over the New York Central lines on train 32, due at South station at 7:05 a. m.

The Massachusetts railway commissioners' special train over the New Haven road left South station at 9 o'clock this morning to inspect Cook Street, Bellingham Junction, Adamsdale Junction territory and the Wrentham branch.

The Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, occupying special sleeping cars, is due to arrive at South station at 8:30 o'clock tonight over the New York Central lines.

ENGLAND WANTS YACHT RACES WITH AMERICA

Considered Unfortunate That Measurement Rules Are Not Same for Both Countries—Westward Laid Up.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Alexander Smith Cochran's yacht Westward is laid up at Southampton for want of some one to race her, and this fact is causing much disappointment among English yachtsmen, who were looking forward to a race between this famous schooner and the new Fife schooner Waterwitch, built for Cecil Whitaker.

The Westward, it will be remembered, carrying the American flag, swept all before her in British waters last year. The reason of this was undoubtedly that there was no vessel of a more recent build than 1902 (viz., the Cicely) to compete with her. Now that Mr. Whitaker has built the Waterwitch it is hoped that some member or members of the New York Yacht Club will buy the Westward so that England may see a fair and square international contest, especially as this promises to be a record season for yachting.

Commenting on the difference between the American and English yachting rules the Field says: "It is unfortunate that American yacht measurement rules are different from our own. It prevents the members of the New York Yacht Club racing at Cowes, where they love to race, and where we like to see their flag flying, and it forbids Englishmen going to Sandy Hook." It should be remembered, however, that before 1906 all the countries of Europe had different rules, but in that year a conference secured for European nations one code alone. This was the first step, and we hope that some day there will be a possibility of international races with America under the same rules.

At present the only means of a race between England and America is for an American to build to English rules and race here, or for an Englishman to build to American rules and race on the other side of the Atlantic, and this is of course a great expense.

This is what Mr. Cochran did in building the Westward, and British yachtsmen are very keen to see the famous schooner at work again. Mr. Whitaker's Waterwitch is very welcome, for she should give the English flag a good bid for victory at Cowes, victory in recent years having been almost entirely in the hands of Germany.

RATIONAL GOLF By JASON ROGERS.

Years ago, when exhibition matches between better known professionals first became popular, there were some who prophesied that this form of entertainment would soon lose its attractiveness for the multitude, says the World of Golf. Far from this being the case, exhibition matches are more numerous and certainly no less popular than ever they were. During the coming season the leading men, when not engaged in the struggle for championships, will be almost constantly employed in showing to the curious and the ignorant how the game should be played.

Spectators at exhibition games may roughly be divided into two classes—those who are lost in unspeakable admiration for every shot played, and those who are severely critical. The first are somewhat fulsome in their praise. If we listen to them we can only conclude that they are non-golfers, for no one who does not pursue the elusive rubber-core will admit that he would have been guilty of the mistakes of even a Braid or a Taylor. These non-players crowd round the competitors on the tee, and almost before the ball is struck they murmur among themselves: "Fine shot, sir!" "Isn't it wonderful?" It is gratifying, of course, but it means very little.

The severely critical invariably complain the putting is bad. They maintain a discreet silence until the players reach the green. They are wise enough to know that the play of the professionals up to this point is generally beyond criticism. Putting, however, is an art in which even the best of the professors is not far in advance of the average amateur; and it is because the former not infrequently drop strokes in this department of the game that they profess to be disappointed in the play of the masters. Braid misses a five feet putt, and the severely critical at once exclaim that the putting is really poor.

As a matter of fact, there is some ground for the amiable strictures of these critics. Even with the masters, the putting is not to be compared with their game through the green. But a moment's thought should convince even the hypercritical that infallibility on the putting greens is impossible in golf. The game is not like billiards, in which a man may get used to a certain table and a particular set of balls. No matter how well a golfer may know a course the conditions are liable to change almost hourly. A George Gray in golf is an impossibility.

HILDEBRANDT'S
New 64-page catalogue is now ready. Contains a high class line of Rods, Reels, Lines, etc., in addition to the regular line of Spinners. Send for Catalogue "C."
"GET NEXT"
THE JOHN J. HILDEBRANDT CO.
Drawer M, Logansport, Ind., U. S. A.

HARVARD AND YALE TO MEET CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD IN JULY

Crimson Athletes Pleased to Hear That English Universities Are Favorably Inclined and Await Challenge.

LAST WAS IN 1904

LONDON—Today's Evening Times says that Oxford and Cambridge have decided to accept the proposal from Yale and Harvard for a joint athletic meet. It will probably be held in London on July 7.

Harvard athletic circles were much pleased to learn today that Oxford and Cambridge would be willing to meet Harvard and Yale in a dual meet in London this year, a provisional date being July 7. While both Graduate Manager W. F. Garcelon and Manager R. C. Floyd stated that no formal challenge had ever been sent by Harvard, informal correspondence has been carried between the universities with a view to bringing about such a meeting and the despatch from London this morning stating that England was willing practically assures the contest for this year.

In speaking of the prospects for the meet Manager Floyd said: "Harvard track men feel that the challenge should come from England this year. We are in a position to accept a challenge as soon as it is received; but up to date no such formal offer has been received here."

The last meet between these universities was in 1904 when Yale and Harvard won 6 of the 10 events. With G. A. Chishold of Yale in the hurdles, Thatcher and Riley of Yale and Austin of Harvard in the sprint; H. W. Kelley of Harvard in the quarter; B. M. Preble of Harvard in the 880; H. Jaques, Jr. of Harvard in the mile; P. R. Withington of Harvard in the two-mile; T. Cable of Harvard in the hammer; W. Canfield of Yale in the high jump and Holden of Yale in the broad jump, the Americans would have a fine chance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Manager Leslie Soule of the Yale track team today stated that Yale had not officially challenged Oxford or Cambridge or both to a track meet with Harvard jointly. He also stated that no official acceptance had been received from the English colleges. Captain Kilpatrick of the blue track team could not be reached this afternoon.

Mr. Soule intimated that the international meet had been agitated informally in college circles and that since the English are reported to have accepted the challenge Yale might meet them.

CHEVROLET TO DRIVE AGAIN.

INDIANAPOLIS—Louis Chevrolet has announced that he would be the third driver in the Buick team in the 500-mile international sweepstake automobile race which will be held here on Memorial day. The race is for prizes aggregating \$25,000. Chevrolet stopped driving last October.

ILLINOIS HOTEL REFORM BILL.
CHICAGO—A measure that is before the Illinois Legislature will provide rope fire escapes in every room where there are no other escapes on three-story hotels. One of the chief items in the bill is a provision that bed sheets must be 81 inches wide and at least 100 inches long.



The Man of the Hour

Is the well-dressed man. The man who is awake to the onward march of progress knows that the modern ready-to-wear garments, in fit, fabric and finish are superior to most custom tailored clothes.

"MORSE-MADE"

Clothing, the clothing of superlative class, is made in thoroughly honest values up to \$30, \$35 and \$40. Buying "Morse-Made" clothing in general is always a wise economy, but these suits in particular are the high-water mark of clothing quality.

Don't think that you can't be fitted in ready-to-wear clothing until you have tried "Morse-Made" garments.

PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF WILL BE SPEAKER TO BOSTON ROTARY CLUB

Louis K. Rourke Scheduled to Discuss Panama Canal Zone Affairs at Monthly Dinner This Evening.

STORY OF MOVEMENT

Starting in Chicago the Organization Is Considered a Departure From the Ordinary in Clubdom.

At the monthly dinner of the Boston Rotary Club, to be held this evening at the Nottingham hotel, Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, will speak on "The Panama Situation."

Francis M. Carroll, president of the club, will preside. J. W. Newton of Yawman & Erbe Company will deliver an address upon office filing systems. O. F. Martin, district sales agent of the Hobart Electric Manufacturing Company and others are on the speaking list.

Delegates will be appointed to go to the second annual convention to be held at Portland, Ore., May 21, 22, 23. Fourteen new members will be admitted.

Novelty in Clubdom

Clubdom does not readily acknowledge originality in a newcomer. Of the making of clubs there seems to be no end, and where each strives to be different than its fellow, novelty is not easily attained. But the fact must be admitted that as a recent departure, the rotary clubs of the United States approach a standard which few social, commercial or political organizations can claim.

The conception of the rotary club, its scope of operation, the qualifications necessary before a candidate becomes a full-fledged rotarian, all these things make for an institution which is in a class apart. As a solid spoke in the National Association of Rotary Clubs of America, the Boston Rotary Club helps to give the "rotary" movement stability, with every member putting his shoulder to the wheel.

Like many other interesting things, the rotary idea comes out of Chicago. As club history goes, the annals of the Chicago Rotary Club are decidedly different from that of any other club in this country. Without some knowledge of how this organization came into existence, it is difficult to understand the motives that now inspire all Rotarians to prove themselves worthy followers of the originators. The beginning of this institution is scarcely less interesting than are the various meetings which now show the degree of prosperity which the Rotarian principle, put into practice is bringing to.

Before discussing the origin of the club it is essential to define its purpose. This purpose is contained in one word—cooperation. It is exactly here, however, that novelty enters upon the scene. All clubs are cooperative. The political club decrees that the members work in a certain direction. The business clubs aim at cooperation along specific lines. The social clubs, perhaps, have nothing more ambitious in view than the best and easiest way in which to forget daily cares and do nothing in particular. But the Rotary Club is not afraid of talking shop, and such shop talk as it would be difficult to meet up with in any other organization. For let it be known to all men present that if a certain Rotary club—say in Boston, Seattle, Chicago, San Francisco or elsewhere—has a membership of perhaps several hundred, there will not be found in that club two men engaged in the same business. It is one of the important rules of the Rotary Club that one of a kind only is eligible to membership. Now the cooperative scheme becomes visualized, and it is hardly difficult to understand why in every city where a Rotary club has struck root there is a long waiting membership list.

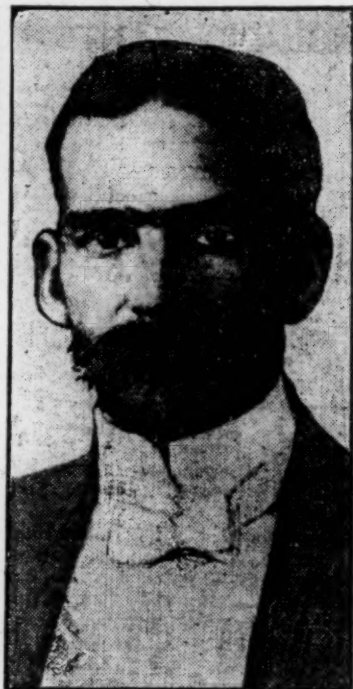
For Mutual Benefit

Rotarians say quite frankly that they are organized for mutual benefit, that the Rotarian doctrine means giving the members the benefit of each other's acquaintance where business is concerned. Rotarians have an abiding faith in man as filled with good desires. They are already beginning to prove factors of civic importance. The helping hand they have held out on many occasions. The Rotarian idea brooks no limitations where the good of the community is concerned. But in present discussion it may serve the purpose best to hold to the principle underlying the plan of the originators, namely, cooperation between the members in each respective Rotary club and between the various clubs now embraced in the National Association of Rotary Clubs of America.

The Boston Rotary Club is an excellent example of what Rotarians have in view. The local organization is as yet barely out of its swaddling clothes, but it is the latest Rotarian youngster among the later acquisitions. Its growth has been rapid since it first opened its eyes to a wondering community, for with clubs to the right and clubs to the left, where was there any room, some would have it, for another organization?

A year ago last December the first intimation reached Boston that the Rotary idea was rotating in the direction of New England. J. C. Fennelly, statistician and a member of the board of directors of the Boston Rotary Club, received some pamphlets from a Chicago friend, a leading Rotarian of that city. It did not take

OFFICERS OF BOSTON BRANCH ROTARY CLUB



DR. E. A. EASTMAN.
Treasurer Boston Rotary Club.



J. E. FITZWILSON.
Secretary Boston Rotary Club.



FRANCIS M. CARROLL.
President Boston Rotary Club.

Mr. Fennelly long to discover that here at last was something entirely new in the club line. He interested a number of business and professional friends in the novel scheme for cooperation. Organization was effected in the law office of Francis M. Carroll, and in this manner the Boston Rotary Club was told to "get a move on," and it has been "on the move," figuratively speaking, ever since.

Officers of Boston Club

The official roster of the Boston Rotary Club is as follows: Francis M. Carroll, president; Hubert G. Ripley, vice-president; J. E. Fitzwilson, secretary; Ervin A. Eastman, treasurer. The board of directors consists of J. C. Fennelly, statistician; C. A. Rosenberg, O. D. Greene, H. M. Mason, C. P. Nutting. On the entertainment committee are E. M. Heustis, chairman; William M. Murphy, F. W. Martin. The membership committee is composed of the following: L. H. Clark, chairman; H. M. Sanders, R. P. Winchenbach, D. L. Taylor, F. B. Conlin. The grievance committee consists of N. M. MacLeod, chairman, F. B. Sullivan, Henry Gray.

A distinct feature of the Boston Rotary Club's work is its monthly dinner. On this occasion sociability and business discussion are given full sway. The good fellowship which prevails is usually accentuated by the presence of the club's honorary members.

Glancing over the membership list of the Boston Rotary Club the conviction is borne home that a kaleidoscopic range has been a result of restrictions which impose that only one man of any profession, business or trade can be admitted. Without entering into details a slight chronological survey shows one accountant, architect, auctioneer, automobile dealer, barber, builder, butcher, caterer, and blast cleaner, dealer in dairy and pork products, decorator, dentist, electrical contractor, proprietor of an employment agency, florist, furniture dealer, grocer, hardware dealer, hotel proprietor, jeweler, lawyer, dealer in mill supplies, orchestra leader, ladies' outfitter, painter, plumber, restaurateur, dealer in safes, tailor, ticket agent, freight agent, dealer in typewriters, wholesaler of window shades, manufacturer of writing inks.

The above is only an intimation of the entire list. The Boston Rotary Club has more than 100 members, and in no case is there duplication in the matter of representation of any specific vocation. The constitution and by-laws of the club make this clause very emphatic in article III, which reads: "Any person engaged as proprietor, partner or corporate officer in any legitimate business or professional undertaking in the city of Boston shall be eligible to membership in this club. The word 'proprietor' shall include owners, partners, or any resident manager in charge of a business in the city of Boston whose home office is elsewhere. Manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers within the limits of Greater Boston shall be eligible to membership. Provided that no person shall be elected to membership if he is engaged in a line of business already represented by a member of this club who is a proprietor, partner or corporate officer as set forth in section 1 of this article."

President's Opinion

Paul P. Harris, president of the National Association of Rotary Clubs, in a paper outlining the purpose of the rotary idea as embodied in club form, says among other striking things, the following:

"If this Rotary of ours is destined to be more than a mere passing thing it will be because you and I have learned the importance of bearing with each other; the value of toleration. Rotary is entirely without precedent in the history of clubdom. We have had no rules except such as have been gathered from the creative imagination of the men who have been responsible for our destinies. As mariners, long before the invention of the compass, successfully navigated perilous and unknown seas by the guidance of the stars, so they, the forefathers of Rotary, observing the rules that have from time immemorial influenced the lives of men, skillfully guided their craft in perilous, unknown and trying circumstances. May we never, in time to come, depart from the safe course of rational toleration and humane consideration of the conviction of others."

Continuing his definition of the rotary

idea, President Harris says that if he were placed on a platform in some great coliseum where he had the eye and the thought of every Rotarian on earth he would like to propound this question, "What is the philosophy of Rotary as you understand it?"

He then continues: "In my mind's eye I can see a multitude of hands go up and I can see myself realizing the hopelessness of arriving at accurate conclusions through process of haphazard individual expression of opinion. However, I might well ask another question: 'How many believe that Rotarian precepts are to give and influence business and to get business from fellow members and persons influenced by them?' The result would probably be that all, except a very few, would arise."

"If Rotary is ever accused of anything disagreeable, it will be accused of selfishness. Our exclusiveness may subject us to criticism on that score. Tell us, then, that the antithesis of egoism is altruism and Rotary gives members an opportunity to help as well as to be helped. Many members who, in joining, have been animated largely by a desire to be helped have, on the maturing of acquaintance, found their chief pleasure in helping."

A Rotarian axiom which has found great favor with the members is that "Rotary does not necessarily require a direct exchange of business between any two members. A man may be able to give business to B without being situated so as to receive any return from B, but B may be able to do something of value to C and C in turn may be able to patronize A. This is the rotation of business. As each Rotarian undertakes to help his brother Rotarians without demanding a direct return to him from them, there is produced a condition of friendship and fellowship upon a higher plane than the usual selfish and sordid relations of commercial life."

Chicago Origin

And now it may be timely to hear how and when the Rotary idea sprang into being. It was in Chicago, as has been told, on a certain day in February, that four business men, engaged in different lines, were dining in a Dearborn street restaurant. As Paul P. Harris, Harry L. Ruggles, Gustavus H. Loehr and H. E. Shorey were enjoying a well cooked meal and talking shop between, conversation drifted to integrity in business and how best to conserve the principles of honest efforts.

Gradually there dawned upon them a state of affairs where business and pleasure could be made to intermix with equal advantage to those bringing their friendship to bear on their commercial transactions. A few days following the meeting of the four friends a charter was obtained for the Rotary Club of Chicago. The name was chosen primarily on account of rotation in the choice of chairmen at each meeting, rotation in the place of meeting as well as in the restaurant where the daily luncheon was held. The rotating influence soon took on a wider scope, until now everything making for commercial, civic or social betterment within the Rotarian sphere partakes of the "moving" force which the word rotation implies as consonant with a complete meaning.

Apart from the designated purpose of the Chicago Rotary Club it has assisted greatly in promoting the welfare of the city. It was due to the work of the Rotarians that the Cook county commissioners appropriated money with a view to establishing public comfort stations throughout Chicago. As much as possible politics are left out of consideration, but wherever necessary the Chicago Rotarians are at hand to safely guard the interest of the community.

To Advance Boston

In the same way it is the aim of the Boston Rotary Club to advance the welfare of their city. There has been considerable sociability among the members because it is essential that as a beginning acquaintance among them shall be firmly grounded. But the Boston Rotarians, at the time of organization, prepared for the larger work that would come before them when the membership would increase and the principles would be better understood. In the constitution of the club it is declared in article 2 that the objects of the club shall be: "First, the promotion of the business interests of its members; second, the advancement of the best interests of Boston and the inculcation of the spirit of civic pride and loyalty among its citizens; third, the promotion of good fel-

lowship and other features incident to a social organization."

It is noticed that first place is given to the promotion of the business interests of the members of the Boston Rotary Club. The club is entirely frank in stating that this is the object for which the members organized. But in every community where the rotary idea has been promoted successfully, the civic phases of the work have become more and more pronounced. This is the case in places like Seattle, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Omaha, not to say Chicago. Boston may look to its Rotarians to be in the van of anything making for a bigger and better Boston. Rotarianism permits of no stagnation. If ever an organization meant to go ever onward, the Rotarian clubs mean to be among those who refuse to look back except to get the benefit of past experience.

T. N. VAIL FRIENDLY TO THE UNIONS SAY TELEGRAPHERS

NEW YORK—At an open meeting of commercial telegraphers yesterday under the auspices of division No. 16 of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America it was said that T. N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company had gone on record as saying that he was not in favor of discriminating against workers for belonging to a union and that the relations between the company and its employees are now more friendly than ever.

Division No. 16 was formed recently under a new plan of organization by which local representatives cities give way to divisions taking in the territory covered by the district superintendents of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. District No. 16, which takes the place of the old local No. 16 of New York, includes New York state as far as Poughkeepsie, the state of New Jersey down to and including Trenton and the principal towns in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The eight-hour workday will go into effect in all the offices of the Western Union Company on June, the company will supply typewriters to the operators the wages of some telegraphers are to be increased, beginning June 1.

RENEW CONTEST TO PRESERVE THE NIAGARA FALLS.

WASHINGTON—Stirred by the expectation that Senator Burton's resolution limiting the water used from Niagara river will be taken up on Wednesday in the committee on foreign relations, the American Civic Federation has started a new campaign to save the falls from further diminution.

It is asserted that capital aggregating \$40,000,000 is contending for the possession of one quarter of the water. It is estimated that the failure of the resolution means \$5,000,000 a year for the power companies.

The waterways treaty with Canada, signed Jan. 11, 1909, while apparently limiting the amount of water which might be taken from the falls, has, on the contrary, increased this diversion. The power developing companies have taken advantage of the outside limitations of the treaty and today are demanding what will come to 68 per cent more water than is now being drawn into the tunnels to turn the giant turbine engines.

AUSTRALIA KIND TO JAPANESE.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australian authorities are extending warm hospitality to members of Japan's antarctic expedition, which recently returned here owing to unfavorable conditions encountered. Lieutenant Shirase, who is in charge, is slated to have resolved to dispense with dogs on his next dash southward, the members of his party carrying the necessary provisions.

MILLS ESTATE TO BUILD.

NEW YORK—The estate of Ogden Mills will build a structure of 12 or more stories at Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street for the dry goods commission house of William Iselin & Co. The property has been rented for 21 years. The structure will face Madison Square Garden and will cost \$1,000,000.

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Beginning May 1, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company INCREASED TO FIVE MINUTES THE INITIAL PERIOD ON ALL TEN CENT TOLL CALLS MADE BY NUMBER.

In addition to the above change, NEW TEN CENT, FIVE MINUTE, TWO-NUMBER RATES AND MUCH MORE RAPID SERVICE will be introduced between Main, Fort Hill, Haymarket, Oxford, Richmond, Tremont or Back Bay Exchanges and the following points: Salem, Peabody, Marblehead, Dover (Mass.). THESE NEW RATES REPLACE EXISTING FIFTEEN-CENT, THREE-MINUTE, PARTICULAR PERSON RATES.

For the benefit of those not accustomed to making such calls, attention is called to the following points to be observed in calling the places to which the reduced rates apply:—

CALLS MUST BE MADE BY NUMBER ONLY. Calls for particular persons cannot be accepted. If the number cannot be found in the directory, the information operator will give it.

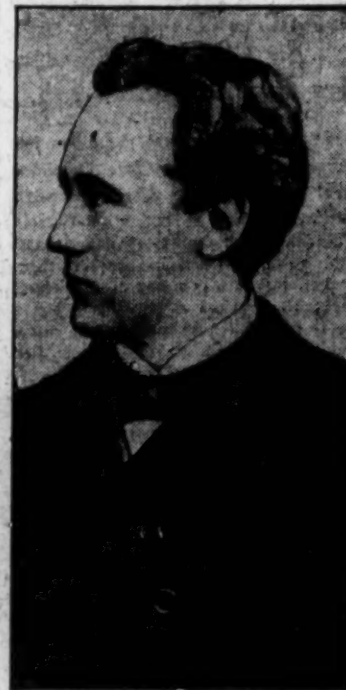
CALLS SHOULD BE GIVEN DIRECTLY TO THE LOCAL OPERATOR IN THE SAME MANNER AS WHEN A LOCAL CONNECTION IS DESIRED.

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New England Telephone and
Telegraph Company

BOSTON OPERA GOERS APPROVE COMING OF FELIX WEINGARTNER



FELIX WEINGARTNER.
Boston opera patrons in 1911-12 to have Wagnerian interpretations by noted Vienna conductor.

Engagement of Felix Weingartner of Vienna for the coming opera season in Boston is widely discussed in musical circles and among opera goers, and there is general approval of the movement looking to a worthy presentation of Wagnerian productions under his leadership.

Ralph L. Flanders, of the New England conservatory and of the Boston Opera Company directorate, is enthusiastic over the news. He says: "He is one of the ablest conductors to stir an audience that ever appeared here. If we may judge him by the wonderful effects he obtained from the New York Symphony orchestra at his own concert in Boston, we shall surely have very remarkable productions of opera when he has an orchestra all his own and has ample time for rehearsal. I do not think we could have secured a stronger man."

L. H. Mudgett, of the Symphony hall management has a clear recollection of

Mr. Weingartner's Boston performance. He says:

"His manner is earnest, his best positive; he directs more in the style of Paur than of any other of the men I have seen lead in Symphony hall. He is a splendid conductor, and I regard the opera company as fortunate in engaging a man of his standing and ability."

Mr. Weingartner has for the last four years been at the head of the Royal opera and the Philharmonic orchestra of Vienna.

Miss Lucille Marcell, the dramatic soprano who has been engaged by Mr. Russell, is an American; her birthplace New York. She studied in Berlin and Paris, made her first appearance at the Paris Opera Comique, and created the title role of "Elektra" in Vienna.

CITY OF DAVID IN JERUSALEM FOUND

LONDON—Capt. Montagu Parker, a brother of the earl of Morley, who headed a party of British explorers in Jerusalem, who have been charged with despoiling the mosque of Omar and carrying away relics hidden from the Romans, has returned to England and gives to the Times an account of the excavations. He says: "Unfortunately, although the work was of extraordinary interest, we were unable to discover any Hebrew writing. But we found definitely the spot where the City of David and the Jebusite city, which preceded it, had existed. The latter, from the pottery we discovered, undoubtedly was in existence 2000 years before David captured the city."

Captain Parker adds: "I cannot say anything about the rumors in connection with the mosque of Omar until the Turkish commission of inquiry has presented its report."

Captain Parker has definitely arranged with the Turkish officials to resume operations on Aug. 1.

GETTYSBURG POST PLANS COMPLETED

The committee appointed by Gettysburg post 191, G. A. R., has arranged the program for its twenty-third anniversary. The comrades will assemble in the parlors of the Parker house on Thursday, at 6:30 p. m., with their families, and after the usual reception will adjourn to the crystal banquet room for dinner, at which Commander Edward A. Hammond will preside.

MRS. DODGE TO GO ON STAND.
GUILDFALL, Vt.—With the resumption today of the trial of Mrs. Florence M. Dodge, charged with the murder of William A. Heath, it was definitely announced that the defendant would be put on the stand as a witness in her own behalf.

KEEP UP WATCH IN TOWNS NEAR FOREST FIRES

Forest fires prevailed in many sections of New England Sunday and watch is being maintained today in a number of towns which are near the fire areas. The most serious fires were at Biddeford and Sanford, Me. At Biddeford the coast artillery was called out. Nearly three miles of timber land was burned over and a house and barn destroyed. At Sanford ice houses at Curtis lake were destroyed.

Rhode Island had fires at Pascoag, Mansville, Gledale, Kingston and South Kingston.

Of the Massachusetts fires, one at Wakefield, which started in the grass, spread to the ice houses of the Reading Citizens Ice Company, on the shore of Lake Quannapowitt, destroying the buildings with a loss of about \$2000.

At Uxbridge a house and two barns were destroyed. The fire covered 400 acres of timberland and burned up 300 cords of firewood with a total loss estimated at \$8000. Two hundred acres were also burned over at North Uxbridge. The village of Pleasant Lake, near Harwich, Mass., was the scene of three fires, one of which destroyed the residence and another building of Joseph E. Clark and also a cottage.

A hundred acres of timber and house and barn were destroyed in Hingham, Hull and Cohasset.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Not until today did the fire fighters cease their work of subduing forest fires that have been approaching the outskirts of this city for the past two days. The total loss is placed at \$50,000.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Forest fires are reported near the settlements along the Red river, north of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. A special train sent out from Prince Albert brought all the people living in the danger zone to safety.

WALKER, Minn.—There are several forest fires north of this city on the Minnesota & International railroad. Several settlers have lost their homes, and a large amount of lumber has been destroyed. Walker, Akeley and other towns are well protected by backfiring.

PAINTER AT WORK FALLS.
Edward McDougall, of 313 Columbus avenue, an employee of the Dietz Painting & Decorating Company, passed on this noon as a result of a fall from the building at 101 Bristol street, where he was at work painting.

RANDIDGE FUND EXCURSIONS.
Randridge fund excursions for children and mothers will be started early in June by the city down Boston harbor and continue in the summer months.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD.

Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley, the new president of the Kosmos Woman's Club, has appointed these committees: Social, Mrs. Edith D. Temple, Mrs. Lila F. Clemons, Mrs. C. Mabel Greenough, Mrs. Blanche Pinkham, Mrs. Laura L. Rice, Mrs. Lillian C. Fairfield, Mrs. Caroline F. Noyes, Mrs. Mabel S. Boothby, Mrs. Ursula Bush, Mrs. Bessie Coon, Mrs. Fannie C. Jones, Mrs. Elsie M. Shea, Mrs. Isabelle Burgess, Mrs. Lena Abbott, Mrs. Catherine F. Ricker, Mrs. Marion R. Tyzzer; flower, Mrs. Carrie Belmont, Mrs. Nellie Bailey, Mrs. Harriet A. Hackett; music, Mrs. Effie G. Vine, Mrs. Ethel P. Tyler, Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, Mrs. Emily W. Haskell; business, Mrs. Helen A. W. Evans, Mrs. Alice W. Wheeler, Mrs. Edith Bouve, finance, Mrs. Grace Proctor, Mrs. Grace Parker, Mrs. Adele H. Hartshorn.

NEWTON.

The Newton Young Men's Christian Association has elected: President, Allen C. Emery; vice-president, Carlton L. Ellison; clerk, Clarence V. Moore; treasurer, J. W. Blaisdell.

Officers elected by the West Newton Woman's Educational Club are: President, Mrs. Thomas M. Elwell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Fred B. Young, Mrs. Charles E. A. Ross, Mrs. Arthur C. Hill, Mrs. Henry Young; recording secretary, Mrs. Walter A. Beedle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry S. Wells; treasurer, Mrs. Maurice Beardsley; auditor, Mrs. Ernest Fogg; directors, Mrs. Samuel Darling, Mrs. Wilfred A. Clark, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Frederick G. Graves.

WALTHAM.

A change in the schedule of the Middlesex & Boston street railway which will provide for a 15-minute service between this city and Newton goes into effect today.

Word has been received by the officers of the Waltham Fish and Game Association that the United States fisheries commission is to ship a consignment of white perch to this city for the Charles river.

READING.

Hook and ladder company No. 1 of the fire department has elected: Captain, Edward H. Crowe; lieutenant, Jason Zwicker; standing committee, Willard M. Crowe, Henry Bryden, Frank A. Butters.

The booklovers' class of the Woman's Club will study the works of Sam Walter Foss at a meeting today with Mrs. Rosamond C. Pratt, 28 Bancroft avenue.

MALDEN.

The Board of Trade will meet Wednesday night to complete its organization of a permanent merchants week committee which will at once commence preparations for the observance next year.

The Rev. Thomas J. Crosby, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, has declined the call recently received by him from Tyler, Tex.

LEXINGTON.

The local grand jury will meet in Historic hall Wednesday evening. There will be a discussion: "Resolved, that the world is growing better," besides four papers on "What Forces are Contributing to Better the World," "Scientific Progress on the Farm and Elsewhere," "Customs of the Past and Future" and "Grandmother's Garden."

OFFICERS WIN BATTLE IN IOWA WITH OUTLAWS

SIoux CITY, Ia.—A prisoner is being cared for here today following a half-hour battle between two suspected robbers and a sheriff's posse at a schoolhouse near Paton, Ia., Sunday. Marshal Busby of Paton and one of the highwaymen were slain. The pursuit and fight occurred after an attempted robbery of the postoffice at Paton.

The highwaymen blew open the postoffice safe and took several hundred dollars in stamps and money. Marshal Busby and armed deputies started in pursuit of the robbers, who fled south.

When the posse came to the schoolhouse the marshal went to the door and opened it. The report of a gun was heard and the marshal fell. Sheriff McKelvey and his assistants arrived soon afterward and Wilson called on the robbers to surrender, but he received a volley in reply. The officers then poured bullets into the windows and doors of the schoolhouse, wounding one of the men, who surrendered, and slaying the other, who refused to yield.

ANNOUNCE HOTEL FOR FIJI ISLANDS

The latest undertaking of the Canadian Pacific railway to make its lines by rail and water of high efficiency from the travelers' standpoint is the construction of a new hotel in the Fiji islands, it is announced today by the Boston News Bureau. The hotel will be located at Suva, which is the third stopping place on their line between Vancouver, New Zealand and Australia.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO MISS CROWNING

LONDON.—An unofficial announcement is made that Queen Alexandra will not be in London for any coronation festivities, but will go away on or about Saturday next to Sandringham or Windsor, probably the former, and will not return to Marlborough house until after the coronation period is over.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Second Lieut. D. I. Sultan, corps engineers, to Port Huron, Mich., for inspecting lumber for pontoon bridge equipment.

Retirement of Col. L. Niles, third field artillery, from active service, announced.

First Lieut. S. Abbott, C. A. C., retired, relieved duty at University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R., to his home.

Maj. A. S. Bickham, Q. M., retired from active service, effective May 6.

Capt. E. W. Clark, Q. M., to New York, pertaining to inspection of plumbing fixtures in army building.

Capt. E. T. Cole, eighteenth infantry, retirement announced effective March 11.

Col. J. Garrard, fifteenth cavalry, Maj. F. C. Baker, medical corps, and Maj. E. Wittmeyer, twenty-seventh infantry, detailed as members commission to investigate and report upon establishing and maintaining a maneuver ground near Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park, vice Col. E. D. Hoyle, field artillery.

Maj. E. N. Jones Jr., seventeenth infantry, and Capt. W. K. Bartlett, medical corps. The members of the commission will meet at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10.

Navy Orders.

Lieut. W. L. Culbertson, Jr., to duty connection navy rifle team, naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. W. Wilcox, Jr., detached duty the Georgia, to duty connection navy rifle team, naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign W. Smith, detached duty the Dixie, to duty connection navy rifle team, naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign W. F. Amesen, detached duty the Castine, to duty connection navy rifle team, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign A. M. Cohen, to duty as aid on staff commander second division U. S. Atlantic fleet.

Midshipman E. G. Haas, detached duty the North Dakota, to duty on Asiatic station.

Midshipman M. S. Brown, detached duty the Connecticut, to duty aboard the Hartford.

Midshipman F. Bradley, detached duty the Michigan, to duty aboard the Hartford.

Midshipman E. K. Lang, detached duty the Virginia, to duty aboard the Hartford.

Midshipman H. O. Roesch, detached duty the Delaware, to duty aboard the Hartford.

Midshipman W. W. Smith, detached duty the North Dakota, to duty aboard the Hartford.

Surgeon C. St. J. Butler, detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to duty on Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Zalesky, detached duty the Salem and granted leave two months.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Wheeler, detached duty the Virginia, to duty aboard the Salem.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Halsey, detached duty naval medical school, Washington, D. C., to duty aboard the Virginia.

Chief Gunner H. Ernest, to duty naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Gunner T. C. Wester, to duty aboard the Olympia.

Chief Machinist J. E. Venable, detached duty navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to duty aboard the Iowa.

Chief Machinist R. F. Nourse, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty aboard the Massachusetts.

Chief Machinist J. Bryce, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty aboard the Iowa.

Chief Machinist K. D. Grant, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., to duty aboard the Maine.

Chief Machinist J. V. Jacobson, detached duty navy training station, Newport, R. I., to duty aboard the Ohio.

Chief Machinist S. L. Wartman, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., to duty aboard the Maine.

Chief Machinist W. R. Scofield, detached duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to duty aboard the Massachusetts.

Chief Machinist F. F. Ingram, detached duty the Delaware, to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Machinist L. H. Wentworth, detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to duty aboard the Maine.

GERMAN EXPERT SAYS HOE BOOKS NOT ORIGINALS

NEW YORK.—Dr. L. S. Baer of Frankfurt, Germany, who bought books at the recent Hoe sale, says that the famous *Anna of Brittany's* manuscript Ovid, sold to George D. Smith for \$10,000, is a clever forgery. He also says that the "History of Italy" of Francesco Guicciardini, sold to Smith for \$2,000, and supposed to have been bound by Nicolas Eve, is only an old book in an old binding, cleverly touched up by a nineteenth century bookbinder, and not the original work of the sixteenth century binder.

TWO AND ONE-HALF CENT COIN ASKED

NEW YORK.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, says the New York Herald, to provide for the coinage of 2½ cent pieces. We are pretty well provided with small coins at present, but the introduction of the bill thinks that a 2½ cent piece would be useful in making change. Undoubtedly every people should be well supplied with small change.

SPRINGFIELD TENEMENT FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—About 65 persons escaped early today in a fire in a tenement building at 26 Liberty street. The firemen found the blaze in a closet in the kitchen in the rear of the building. An investigation will be made.

ASSIGNED PARTS IN "LES FOLIES"



MISS EDNA POWER.



MISS VICTORIA SORDANI.

SENIORS TO GIVE VAUDEVILLE SHOW AT CONSERVATORY

A vaudeville performance under the title of "Les Folies" will be given by members of the senior class of the New England Conservatory of Music in Jordan hall Wednesday evening.

Those who are to take part are present or former students of the dramatic department. The program is varied and its attractiveness is largely due to three enterprising seniors—Victoria Sordani, chairman of the committee, Edith Nickell and Blanche Wagner.

The first number will be a one-act farce by Robert Marshall, entitled "A Wire Entanglement," a clever newspaper play in which Miss Edna Power, Miss Grace Leader, Hugh Towne and Robert Barkley will participate.

This will be followed by the Misses McDonnell in a series of Russian dances. Other dances will be a picturesque "blackbird" dance by Miss Donna George and by Miss Power's original dance, the beautiful "Birth of the Butterfly." Mr. Frank Harrington of "The Old Homestead" company will give impersonations and Miss Frances Woodbury of the Lindsay Morrison Stock Company, will present studies of French Canadian life.

Mr. Harrington and Miss Woodbury studied at the Conservatory last year. The vaudeville promises to be noteworthy for its special costumes and light effects. The proceeds of "Les Folies" will go toward defraying the expenses of class day in June.

FELLOW LODGER SAVED FROM FIRE BY WILLIAM CANTY

Maurice Kane, a lodger at 2 Lamson court, off Walnut street, Charlestown, was rescued from fire early this morning by William Canty, a fellow lodger.

The blaze started from some unknown cause near Kane's bed and he was overcome by the smoke. Mr. Canty, who lives across the hall, broke down the door to Mr. Kane's room and found him on the floor, within a few feet of the fire. He carried him downstairs, incurring slight burns about the face and hands.

On the first floor of the house were Mrs. Nora Pickett and her two children, William and Mary, who were rescued by Joseph Maher. The fire caused \$150 damage.

Several hours later fire broke out in the house in the rear of Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James O'Donnell and their six children. The parents ran with the little ones to the street. The flames were soon checked and the damage was \$50.

RUNAWAY ENGINE IN SALEM STOPPED AFTER 2-MILE RUN

SALEM, Mass.—After escaping a collision with a train from Boston in the local yard, a crewless locomotive and an empty car dashed through Salem depot and the tunnel, and was stopped only after going two miles by B. A. Churchill, a conductor, who chanced to be hanging to the iron step of the trailing freight car. He crawled over the top of the car, over the boiler of the engine and into the cab, where he shut off the steam a few minutes before trains were due on the same track.

The sudden reversal to avoid the first collision threw Engineer I. H. Williams out of his cab window to the ground and Fireman S. L. Dodge jumped. Both were injured by the fall.

SHOT ON BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA.

Alexander Allen, a negro mess attendant on board the battleship Nebraska, now in drydock at the Charlestown navy yard, was slain today by J. Beeks, another mess attendant, who shot him. Beeks will be turned over to the federal authorities.

MACHINISTS STRIKE GROWS.

NEW YORK.—It is declared by labor leaders that 12,000 union machinists in the borough of Queens are preparing to join the strike for an eight-hour day. Fully 10,000 are said to be on strike in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Yonkers and Hudson county, N. J.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Fine old brasses carry with them a distinction that is undeniable. Their polished surfaces likewise impart an air of coziness and comfort to any room in which they may be placed. Real hand-hammered brasses have a quality that is quite apart from the ordinary kind and which take an educated taste to appreciate. Unfortunately they are seldom met. A rare opportunity for acquiring them is offered by the Russian Importing Company, of 429 Boylston street. Its stock of samovars, jardinières, fern dishes, jars, desk ornaments, candlesticks, candelabra and other articles, both useful and ornamental, it is offering literally at your own price. The would-be purchaser is invited to make his price on that which he wants. If within reason it will be accepted.

At the same time a reduction sale in homespun linens is going on. A large and desirable assortment of colored embroideries, the handwork of Russian peasantry, is all marked down. These articles are especially suitable for summer homes. Some of them make up handsomely into waists, suits and dresses.

Exceptional values in women's costumes are offered at the final clearance sale of model and single pieces by the Jordan Marsh Company. Many of them are one third less than the originals. Some of these gowns are hand-made French dresses of unusual fineness and beauty. All of them are handsome, not one worth less than \$60 and running up to \$150. Their present prices run from \$45 to \$80.

What they call a warm-weather waist is offered by Walter M. Hatch & Co. for \$2.75, which they claim is worth \$4 and will wear as well as any waist of that price. It is both dainty and economical. This concern carries a pleasing line of waists, quite different from those usually found in stores. A specialty is made of oriental goods, silks, embroideries, rugs, art wares and sweets.

Waists of unusual beauty and fineness are being offered by Chandler & Co. this week at prices away below their original values. Among them are chiffons, French cotton voiles, marisettes, batistes, mulls and novelty silks. Some are imported hand-made French models in combination with hand embroidery in whites and colors and real Irish and cluny laces. The chiffon waists are made up over silks, laces, nets and embroideries and match the suit shades. Some of these waists were placed originally in the \$45 class. Now not one of them is more than \$10.50. The lowest is \$5. The suits in this store also are marked very low, \$18.50, \$22.50, \$29.50 and \$35 being all that is asked for garments whose tags show these prices to be in some instances more than half below what has been asked for them. Embroidered voile dresses in white and colors are placed on sale for the first time this morning for \$16.50 and \$22.50. These are put out as "leaders," their regular value being \$30 and \$35.

New mid-season styles are being specially displayed in the millinery department. They include late and new French models designed and approved by Parisian milliners in the last two weeks, made up from advance style sheets of the firm's Paris representative. They are especially suitable for bridesmaids and garden party wear.

Among new undermuslins is a fine stock trimmed with St. Gall embroideries. The garments are cut in different styles and are made of fine materials. Nearly every department of the store shows some especially attractive feature at a great reduction from the regular price.

Every person living in a house, man, woman and child, master and servant, mistress and maid, is benefited by the new vacuum cleaning process which does in a few hours work which otherwise requires the labor of days, to say nothing of the sacrifice of the comfort of the whole family during that period. The Sanitary Dust-Removing Company of 6 Beacon street will clean any part or the whole of a house by this method. Its workers are skilled in this particular line of work. They may therefore be trusted as well as skill that nothing be injured and to verify the confidence that is reposed in them. This method thoroughly cleans floor coverings, wall hangings, upholstery, bedding, etc. The New York office of this company is at 103 Park avenue.

Mattings and linoleums suitable for the summer home, bungalow or cottage can be found at the store of the Henry Siegel Company at prices that mean a big saving to the purchaser. The mattings are all new, received for this season's selling. Japanese mattings are in pleasing and unique carpet designs and in other effects that are typical of Japan.

Scotch, German, English and American makes are included in the large line of linoleums. All are made of a specially prepared cork and linseed oil. That of two-yard width such as usually brings 60 cents is now marked 48 cents a square yard. The four-yard widths are 58 cents, including the laying. Inlaid linoleums are \$1.34 a square yard.

The annual May-week sale of the Gilchrist Company begins today and will continue through the week. Those who have attended one in past years know what to expect in this, the many articles of compelling prices, and in addition the "special sale groups," new each day. In every instance enough of the goods has been provided to last a reasonable time, thus practically eliminating the possibility of disappointment.

Special values for this week are offered by John H. Pray & Sons Company, whose store from 646 to 650 Washington

street has long been one of the established businesses of Boston. It is 96 years ago that the firm was organized. The sale includes Wilton, Axminster and Brussels rugs. The size is 9x12. They are marked \$29.50, \$19.50 and \$18.50 respectively from \$39.50 and \$25. The same sized rugs of somewhat lower values, that is, \$37.50 and \$22.50, are now \$27.50, \$18 and \$16.50.

A full line of rugs from the leading manufacturers is carried by this firm at all times. They are such rugs as the makes of M. J. Whittall, the Bigelow Carpet Company and the Hartford Corporation, manufacturers of the famous Hartford Saxony and other standard grades.

Solid mahogany dining chairs, such as are ordinarily sold for \$10, \$12 and \$13.50, are offered at Ferdinand's for \$4.95. All have leather slip seats, but otherwise they show different designs. Ferdinand's is at 2260 Washington street, near the Dudley street terminal. The store is open Monday and Saturday evenings.

Dry cold storage for all kinds of clothing as well as furs is offered by George L. Griffin & Son, hatters and furriers of 404 Washington street. This is quite an innovation and one which will be appreciated by many who have no suitable place in which to store handsome winter garments during the warm weather. Men and women who live in small apartments or hotels and the families that close their town houses during the summer, all will find in this opportunity the filling of a need that has long been felt, while the men and women who live in their trunks, of whom there are not a few, will more than rejoice at the opportunity of having their good garments taken care of properly. Even those who have plenty of room in their houses and expect to stay in them during the next few months will find this dry cold storage a safer arrangement than any they have devised in their town homes.

DOCENTS GIVE GLASS AND TEXTILE TALKS AT THE ART MUSEUM

Prof. Henry L. Seaver, as docent, Sunday afternoon led a circuit through several departments of the Museum of Fine Arts, pointing out various specimens of glass.

The early glass was never absolutely clear, said the lecturer, much of it having a greenish tone from the sand of the desert. It remained for the Venetians, said Professor Seaver, to make clear transparent glass. Fine specimens of this were shown in the western art section and an interesting piece of milky glass noticed.

Vesper L. George of the Normal art school gave a talk in the textile corridor on the anatomy of pattern, illustrating in a very clever way the framework on which any all-over pattern had to be built, showing how the most intricate pattern can be reduced in every case to a unit.

FRANCE WARNED FROM BERLIN IN REGARD TO FEZ

BERLIN.—Germany has warned France of the dangerous consequences likely to follow the occupation of Fez by French troops. Further than this that government has taken no steps, though it has been watching developments in Morocco very closely.

In view of the hint from Berlin it is believed that the French flying column from the southwest will be halted outside of Fez.

LONDON.—Food and ammunition are reported to be growing very scarce in Fez as the result of the defeat of a force of the Sultan's soldiers, who tried to drive back the rebels. "It is hoped that General Tautou, who has 9000 troops at Taurist, will be able to clear the roads around Fez and permit needed supplies to be brought in.

Many of the Sultan's soldiers are deserting owing to a lack of funds with which to pay them.

Messages from Madrid confirm the report that Spanish troops have occupied the strategic heights of Yohama and Fedrico in the interior of the Rif country, to insure his position in this part of Morocco.

GIBRALTAR.—In view of the threatening attitude of the natives, the Spanish troops stationed at Ceuta, in Morocco, made a sortie at daybreak Sunday and occupied strategic positions in the Castilljos mountains, commanding the road to Tetuan. Twelve thousand troops still remain at Ceuta, awaiting emergencies.

Don't let your grocer substitute a dark extract for the delicious.

Burnett's Vanilla

THRESHER BROS. The Specialty Silk Store 46 TEMPLE PLACE Boston, Mass.

WHAT WE THINK OF BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

"EUROPE SINCE 1815." By Charles Downer Hazen. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE fourth number of the American Historical Series, issued by Holt & Co., honors its company in the successful accomplishment of an intricate task. The nearer history approaches the present, the more bewildering it is to apprehend in its full scope and in all its relations, and therefore the more difficult to write—the short view seldom being compatible with the comprehensive view. And though this obvious fact is illustrated in part by the chapters dealing here with the story of the last two decades, it is far less noticeable than is usually the case in such works. In arrangement, too, the historian has taken a skillful course between the method of considering the history of each country of Europe separately on the one hand; or, on the other, of constantly shifting the narrative from one country to another—a kaleidoscopic effect fatal to clear impressions.

He has generally allowed the natural grouping of events to map out his path, allowing it to follow the center of interest as it moved from one point to another. By this method the reader of even average historical acumen is enabled to keep the march of events continuously before his mental vision. And how impressive has been their march in this crowded of centuries is forcibly brought home by this admirable survey. The trend toward constitutional government and away from absolutism is shown to have proceeded with gathering impetus. The distance between political conditions in Europe in 1814-15, when the Vienna Congress was engaged in reconstructing it after the Napoleonic terror, and revolution was having its reaction in the insidious domination of Metternich, to the conditions of 1909 in both Europe and the east, with Persia, Turkey and even China reaching out hands of faith toward parliamentary and constitutional rule, is seen to be one that cannot be estimated in a century of years.

No train of events with which the book deals is more dexterously held in hand than the analysis of Metternich's power and the working of his all-pervading influence, in conserving for a time the monarchical order of Europe as against all constitutional tendencies. The Holy Alliance, of which he was the center, is shown to have received its first disintegrating blow when England and the United States cooperated, though acting independently, to make it unmistakably clear to the Holy Alliance and to the world, that its system could not be extended to the new world, and that the South American colonies were to be subjugated by no other power if Spain were unable to do it. The recognition, shortly after, of the independence of these colonies by both England and the United States ended the Metternich menace so far as this continent was concerned, and the further waning of its prestige, from this time until 1848, when,

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Next Week—"TALES OF HOFFMANN"

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with the fall of Metternich, the system he had given 39 years to render impregnable, collapsed, is very adroitly followed up to its dramatic ending.

The history of Poland is related with fine lucidity and the processes by which the unification of Germany and of Italy have been achieved are well described. The author does not assert he has derived only from original resources, but the evidence of profound preparation by wide reading and careful collating lie on every page. He confines himself, as a rule, to the outward fact, considering only slightly, when at all, the underlying motive, or the chain of subtly linked causes that often explains an otherwise incomprehensible effect. The style of the book is remarkably attractive for so compendious a work, and the tone at all times scholarly. The descriptive bibliography appended is of great value.

"BY THE SEA, AND OTHER POEMS." By Anne Cleveland Cheney. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

IN THE procession of small books of verse that issues from the press in these days of many singers, there is now and then one that stands out from the rank and file by virtue of its genuineness, and that indefinable something that for want of a better term we call distinction of style. "By the Sea" is of this character. It takes its name from the first poem, a seaside rhapsody born of the surf and breeze, and though the poems cover a rather wide range of subjects the sea appears often as a background.

There is true poetry in many of the numbers, even though a luxuriant fancy runs a trifle wild at times, piling up symbols and images that encroach upon and jostle one another.

A variety of metrical forms are used with considerable skill, there are not many faulty rhythms, and the chief lack is of that melodiousness which is usually attained only by careful cultivation of the ear and much exercise in the choice of words.

This lack, however, is not apparent in all the poems, many of which merit warm appreciation. To say that these two

stanzas on Lanier partake of that beloved poet's rare quality is high but deserved praise.

"A page unfinished in the dusk lay gleaming.
All white—my soul took heed how very white,
Save where the illumined marge, with imagery rich teeming,
Enhaled it with gales and glints of golden light."

"And through the western casement open swinging,
O miracle! to hear my heart grew strangely mute—
Ethereal ecstasy of melody came winging,
The piercing sweetness of a lone, far flute."

Any lover of Lanier and his poetry might be allowed to express gratitude for this delicate tribute, and such a one might perhaps be allowed also another privilege—that of wondering whether the flute notes inseparably connected with Lanier's name would not be likely to float in through a southern, rather than through a western window. His sun has not set, though he sings beyond our hearing.

Another beautiful tribute is "Her Journal," an evident effluence of deep pondering upon the sweet nature and exquisite devotion of Eugenie de Guerin.

A few other reveries evince, like these, that attitude of sympathetic interpretation which is one of the poet's most indispensable equipments.

In a different class is "A Ride in the Night," a ballad of real swing and elemental pure passion; and taking up still another form, "To Yuki," we do not need to say that it is simply delightful.

Among the poems unnamed are others quite as good in their various ways, and the author should be encouraged to further develop an excellent talent.

"ESSAYS IN AMERICAN HISTORY." New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THESE essays make up the volume. These were written by former pupils of Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner, on the

occasion of his presidency of the American Historical Association, and in honor of a revered teacher under whose guidance they had "learned the methods of the craft." Six of the essays deal with the development of the West and Northwest, one taking up the religious activity of the Congregational church. Two deal with political matters in the South, one with Spanish-American diplomacy of a century ago, and the last with South American history. The authors are all history-professors in the West or South, with the one exception of Lois Kimball Matthews of Wellesley College.

The essays will make their separate appeal to readers according to predilection or some parallelism of subject with study or work on hand at the moment. They are of too wide a range of style to make much comparison possible. Thus, "Kansas" is a quizzical but entirely loyal setting forth of the history, customs, ideals and peculiarities of that state, of which the writer says:

"The Kansas spirit is the American spirit doubly distilled. It is a new grafted product of American individualism, American idealism, American intolerance. Kansas is America in microcosm; as America conceives itself in respect to Europe, so Kansas conceives itself in respect to America." While the last paper, bearing the modest title of "Some Notes on the Study of South American History," looks abroad for its subject, and is studious, critical and philosophic.

The desiderata for a serious study of South American history are here passed in review by Professor Reinisch of the University of Wisconsin and many useful hints and warnings given to the student who would wish to approach the subject in a judicial frame. Now that interest is more awakened than ever before in these neighboring republics, so closely related to our own geographically and politically, yet so diverse in origin and development, there must be many who would profit by these wise counsels.

THOUSANDS VISIT NEARBY RESORTS

Reverse beach entertained 100,000 visitors Sunday. The boulevard presented an impromptu automobile parade. The state bathhouse not yet being opened the ocean scene lacked the bathers.

At Newton hundreds of canoeists were on the Charles river. City Point attracted about 5000 guests, and at night the electric lights along the pier and on Castle island were ablaze for the first time in seven months. About 500 men used the L street bath. The Common and Public Garden and parks were visited by many.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the rejection of the federal income tax amendment by the Senate of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK SUN—The Massachusetts Senate voted down the vicious income tax amendment now pending before the states of the Union. Thus that state again took its stand against the mutilation of the federal constitution by the insertion therein of this blundering enactment. New Jersey has already taken the same stand. Last year New York was of this honored company of wise, considering states. This year our state Senate has passed a resolution of ratification, influenced largely by a misleading and untrue statement proceeding from the mouth of the Governor. The Assembly hangs in the balance. Will it heed reason or reckless, wanton demagoguery?

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—We congratulate the Republican members of the Massachusetts Senate on having had the backbone and good sense to defeat the federal income tax amendment. This defeat does not mean that the requisite number of states may not ratify the amendment, but it does mean that this commonwealth is squarely on record against further increasing the extravagances of the federal government by a tax as unnecessary as it is unjust. The taxation of incomes is a right that should be reserved to the states. If the time ever comes when state boundaries are obliterated, when the entire government is transferred to Washington, then it may be desirable to augment the federal revenues by taxing incomes wherever they may be found.

Among other books expected from Messrs. Kegan Paul during the present season are "A Fair Dominion: A Record of Canadian Impressions and Observations," by R. E. Verne; "Letters From Finland," an illustrated volume of travel by Rosalind Travers; "How to See Italy by Rail," by Douglas Sladen; "Through the Alps to the Apennines," by Paul G. Konody, illustrated by E. A. Richards; and a volume on "Hebrew Satire," by Dr. J. Chotzner, late Hebrew master at Harrow school.

Messrs. Longmans will have ready almost immediately the first two volumes of a new series of "Lives of the Friar Saints," "St. Thomas Aquinas," by Father Placid Conway and "St. Bonaventura," by Father Costello. Lord Ronaldshay's new book, "An Eastern Miscellany," is being published by Messrs. Blackwood. The work includes a number of chapters in which the author discusses the question of political reform in India, and the causes of the prevailing unrest.

CONFERENCE OF THE SINFONIA

The tenth anniversary or Founders day of the Sinfonia fraternity of America will be observed by Alpha chapter in its rooms at the New England Conservatory this evening.

The observance is known as a "fireside conference" and the topic for discussion each year is selected by the founder of the fraternity, O. E. Mills, who presides.

BRANDEIS PLAN IS CRITICISED AT LABOR MEETING

"Scientific Management and Scientific Cooperation" were criticized by William N. Osgood, a Boston lawyer, before the Boston Central Labor Union in Wells Memorial hall on Sunday afternoon, between 200 and 300 delegates being present.

"There is great waste in all industry as the scientific management advocates assert, but are there not other great wastes that should first be eliminated before speeding up employees to greater efficiency? Why should employees be singled out and wastes that logically or scientifically should be first considered be almost entirely neglected?" In closing Mr. Osgood advised "labor to organize as it has never organized before."



FRANK DONOVAN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.

NEWS IN BRIEF

WESLEYAN COLLEGE HEAD QUILTS. MACON, Ga.—The Rev. W. N. Ainsworth has resigned the presidency of Wesleyan College, which he has held for the last two years.

RAZE ANCIENT COLUMBUS HOUSE. COLUMBUS, O.—The work of razing the two-story block house that stood near the Scioto river, off North Sandusky street, has been completed. The house was built 115 years ago and was occupied by the first mayor of Franklin, the hamlet that afterward became the site of Columbus.

SUGAR PLANT NEARLY FINISHED. ANAHEIM, Cal.—With the exception of the warehouse annex, the construction work of the Anaheim Sugar Company's big plant is sufficiently advanced as to insure its completion by the first of July.

CHARITY HORSE SHOW AT ARENA IS FINAL EVENT

Boston's last indoor horse show of the season, a charity event, to be held at the Boston Arena Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening, promises to be one of the most successful of any of the charity shows yet held in this city.

Entries are already being sent in. Miss Dorothy Forbes, Mrs. Rudolph L. Agassiz and Miss Alice Sargent have interested many influential people in the show.

Among the entries are Frank Donovan's famous four-in-hand—Sapho, Dido, Plato and Socrates—with which he won the blue ribbon last Saturday night at the Park Driving Academy.

The arena is specially adapted for the coming affair. Nearly 1500 seats have been put in at popular prices.

COLOMBIA RENEWS PROTEST RESULT OF ROOSEVELT SPEECH

WASHINGTON—Theodore Roosevelt's statement while speaking at the University of California recently on the Panama canal that "I took the Canal Zone and let the Congress debate, and while the debate goes on the canal does also," has caused Colombia to renew its protest to Secretary Knox against the seizure of Panama.

The Colombian minister in submitting a copy of this speech of the former President says: "As the fact whereof Mr. Roosevelt today boasts is the act committed by him in 1903, which at that time he described to Congress as 'the greatest triumph of diplomacy in the century,' and against which Colombia protested as being an act of war at a time when the two nations were at peace, and a flagrant violation of the public good faith of the United States pledged in the treaty signed in 1846 and ratified in 1848, I deem myself forced to renew to your excellency, respectfully but firmly, that protest, in the name of the nation, gratuitously, deeply and unexpectedly offended and injured."

"The hope that the dignity and rights of Colombia will some day be fully satisfied is precisely based upon those qualities of honesty and loyalty which distinguish the head of this great republic, Mr. Taft."

NEW POSTAL BANK FOR SANTA CRUZ

SAN FRANCISCO—The second postal savings bank in this state has been opened at Santa Cruz.

Oroville was the first town in California to be selected, and ranks well in the list, having 84 depositors with an average deposit of \$55. Leadville, Col., stands the highest with 477 depositors and an average of \$81.

MUST REPRINT DIRECTORY.

WASHINGTON—Representative Akin of New York is keeping the Congressional directory from coming out on time. It was discovered just as they were to be distributed that he was listed as a Democrat. He said he was a "progressive Republican." Something like 18,000 directories will have to be reprinted.

TRAVEL

MOST DIRECT ROUTE
BOSTON to LONDON
PARIS
Via Fishguard
IVERNIA, May 16, 11.30 A. M.
FRANCONIA, May 30, 11.00 A. M.
Cunard Line 126 State St.
Tel. Main 4353

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail Thursdays from New York, 12 noon. First 16, East River (to Fulton St.). JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLONIA—CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. 17 Battery Place, Telephone 1025 Rectory. Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

The Monitor

SATURDAY
Is Now Running
Two Pages for The Boys and Girls
In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees
comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. J. Monitor, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature
Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest
is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youth who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories
are also printed on these pages and other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

YORK (Pa.) SILK MILL REOPENS.
YORK, Pa.—The York silk mill, which suspended operations a few days ago, and which was thought to have been shut down for an indefinite period, will resume work at once under the management of Jean Guyer, with an additional force of workmen.

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O. D. REAY, Manager.
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NEW YORK CITY

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Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. F. RAHTER.

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AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Port Hill Bldg. and we will send you with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MODISH STRIPED SERGE SUIT

Jaunty bolero and trimmings of black satin.

STRIPED materials are being much worn this season and trimming of black on white is in the height of style. This costume is made of white serge with stripes of black and is trimmed with black satin and the effect is excellent. The little bolero is new and jaunty, simple and easy to make. It is cut in one piece. The back is joined to a belt and the belt is brought round and closed at the front. The fronts can be turned over to form revers or buttoned over, as shown in the small view.

The skirt is circular and can be made either in one or two pieces. When cut in one piece the stripes become bias on the left side, and many people like this effect better than the one illustrated. In this instance, the skirt is cut off at the natural waist line and finished with a belt, but it can be made in Empire style if liked.

Such a model is an excellent one for every seasonable suiting material. It would be exceedingly handsome made of satin; serge and materials of the kind are eminently serviceable; ponce and linen suit it just as well as silk and wool. Trimming can be bands of contrasting material or braid or any banding that may be preferred, or the skirt can be left plain and the jacket finished with braid.

For a woman of medium size the bolero will require 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 or 52; for the skirt will be needed 4 yards 36, 3 yards 44 or 2½ yards 52 inches wide, to trim the coat, ¾ yard 20 and to trim the skirt 1½ yards of the same width.

A pattern of the bolero (6962), sizes 34 to 42 inches bust, or of the skirt (6966), sizes 22 to 30 inches waist, can be had at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



DRESS OF THE GIRL GRADUATE

Unwritten law calls for simplicity.

THERE is an unwritten law of good taste that the dress of the girl graduate should be simple. The subtle effects, the veiling of elusive colors, the glinting silver and gold that are such a factor of dress this season are not for her.

Though the silhouette still keeps slender and the skirts are of narrow cut, yet many of the smartest and newest models show a tendency toward greater fullness. The Corday skirt has a slightly flared overdrapery and many of the graduating frocks are made with closely fitting tops to which a scantily gathered ruffle is added at the bottom.

There are overskirts and tunics, folds of the materials or wide straight flounces and occasionally bands of laces. There are many new ideas shown in the arrangement of plaits on the skirt. A wide inverted plait at the back of the skirt instead of the straight panel left open from above the knees is frequently seen. The skirts with this plait are as straight as ever, but with this soft fullness the ugly lines are done away with, says the Denver Times.

Nearly all the really smart frocks shown for graduation wear are made in one piece, but at the same time a tunic effect is given, in many cases by trimmings or by a band carried around below the knees. Sometimes, however, there is a separate underskirt and a tunic, but as a rule the frock is a one piece foundation draped over or decorated to give a high waisted tunic effect.

Tunics of transparent cloth are excessively used this season, but they are narrow and short and seem to do without gathers or plaits. The satin and silk slips over which they are mounted are dropped in straight lines from the waist and do not measure quite two yards around the hem. They are more apt to be long than short.

Bodices and blouses are appreciably influenced by the director styles which call for slenderness. Just at present the only blouse style that is not recognized is the long waisted blouse. The round baby blouse is a great favorite and the waist line is shown on all these models about two or three inches above the normal.

Sashes will be much worn with graduating frocks. They will be made mostly of wide satin ribbon. Never before have ribbons been so beautiful as this season. Probably the newest of these sashes is the one showing a large Japanese bow, with two long ends. This geisha bow figures upon some of the modish, short waisted graduating frocks. The bow is sometimes made so that it covers the back from waist line to shoulder blade. A square bow of moderate size and without ends is often placed in the middle back to finish the folded girdle or head the straight panel.

The collar plays an important role in graduating frocks—or rather the absence of it. The bare throat had which was launched with the Dutch neck and collarless blouses, has steadily gained ground. Nearly all graduating frocks shown are cut down at least to the pit of the throat.

Elbow sleeves are quite usual, and the small sleeve is decidedly in fashion. The new short sleeve expresses itself in a wide and ingenious variety of ways. The sleeve that reaches half way to the elbow is the sleeve to choose for the graduating

frock. As it is made of transparent material and quite flat it is most becoming. Those who have straight kimono sleeves in their blouses need not wear guimpes under them any more. Instead they can sew in a band of four inch lace inserting which has a finished edge.

Among the sheer fabrics shown for graduates' frocks are the new mousselines, which look like tapestry reduced to cobwebs. These come in white in damask weave and in weaves with small garlands of flowers, caught with bow and ends. Cotton voiles, marquisettes, and the chiffon cloths are also popular and practical materials.

PARIS POINTERS

A good deal of heavy embroidery and Irish crochet lace appear on the new waists.

White buckskin ties with black patent leather uppers are modish for black and white suits.

Higher and higher mount the toques, higher and higher soar the feathery adornments.

As for embroidery, French knots are distinctly the thing, whole patterns being worked out in them.

There is a combination of French knots and colored beads seen on the new waists that is attractive.

Now that washable crocheted buttons are made, they are being shown on tailored as well as fancy waists.

Black velvet bands, one or two, studded with gold or jeweled buckles, are for the classic style of coiffure.

There are some chic wraps made in golden tinted material like camel's hair, with buttons to match.—Denver Times.

FOR LITTLE GIRLS

Of all the cotton goods there is nothing more desirable for little girls than fine French pique. It is expensive, but it comes very wide, and its quality is perfect. Galatea is the most serviceable of all materials for little girls' Russian suits. It is firm and strong in texture and launders clean white.

The straight one-piece dresses are easily laundered and usually becoming. If possible select a fabric wide enough to be cut without piecing, and if this cannot be avoided, piece it under a tuck. Shrink the material and allow for a four-inch hem around the bottom, so that the frock can be lengthened. Finish the neck and sleeve with a straight, simple band.—New York Herald.

DANISH RUGS

Danish rugs are practical for use in country houses, bungalows and seaside cottages. They are woven of long-fiber jute and each in a single color that shades from very light to deep tones. The greens are especially pretty with cretonne furnishings, but other colors are also desirable, says the Ladies Home Journal.

SHORT LESSONS IN THE LAUNDRY

Washing of silk, muslin, chiffon and chintz.

UNDER the heading "How to Wash Various Fabrics," Marion Harris Neil gives the following laundry hints in the Ladies' World:

White or cream silk handkerchiefs, ties, etc., may be soaked in cold water a short time. Wash the article in two warm waters with soap jelly in; make the water froth with the hand, then plunge the silk in, and knead and squeeze it well. Very dirty places may be gently rubbed. When clean, rinse in two warm waters. Take out and squeeze, fold in a clean cloth and put through the wringer once or twice; or squeeze the cloth in the hand just to remove a little of the moisture from the silk, then iron at once. Place a piece of muslin or cloth over the silk at first, and iron with a cool iron, pressing out any monogram or initial over a piece of flannel. When the silk is nearly dry, you can iron without the muslin. Be careful not to have your waters or iron too hot, as heat of any kind spoils silk, turning white silk yellow. Pure white silk may have a little blue put into the last rinsing water.

Muslin—White muslins should first be put through cold water to take out the dressing or stiffening; or if time permits, allowed to soak in it like other clothes. Next wring out and wash in the ordinary way, rubbing soap on the muslin and washing more gently than ordinary cotton, and not pulled out of shape or stretched, or it will have a drawn look. Being thin and open in texture, it is easy to wash without any rough handling. If the muslin is colored, and the colors are likely to run, soak it first in salt and water, allowing a handful of

salt to one gallon of water; let the water for washing be just tepid, and proceed as quickly as possible, putting salt again or a little ammonia in the final rinsing water. All muslin must be rinsed in tepid water first, and then in cold until quite clear and free from soap. Only the pure white muslin will require bluing.

Chiffon—Chiffon is washed in the same way as muslin, and after rinsing, put through very thin, clear starch. Be careful not to twist it in any way, but inclose it in the folds of a towel, and either beat it between the hands until dry or put it through the wringing machine. Do not let chiffon lie too long before ironing, but stretch it to its proper shape and iron it on the right side with a moderately hot iron. If it is a large piece, do not expose too much of it to the air at one time, but keep the part you are not ironing covered over to prevent its becoming dry. Pull out occasionally while ironing to keep it soft, and iron over again. It must on no account be made stiff, but ought to fall softly, and just have sufficient stiffness to prevent it looking limp.

Chintz—Wash in the same way as prints, adding a little ammonia to the last rinsing water to brighten the colors. Dry in the open air, in a good wind if possible. When quite dry put the chintz through rather thick hot water starch, and hang up again until nearly dry. Indoor drying is best after stretching, as the wind takes out so much of the starch and makes the things limp. To iron chintz, stretch it well first, then smooth out on the table and iron on the right side with a good hot iron.

ECONOMY TO BUY GOOD GOODS

Woman saves in making and gains in wear and appearance.

THE woman who must consider economy wants when she buys dress goods to get something that will wear. She cannot afford to purchase material that will pull to pieces in the seams, that will fade or get stringy, or quickly wear through. Money with her is too scarce an article to be invested in any such unprofitable fashion.

But how can she tell that she is buying economically, that she is getting the value for the money she pays? She may not be able to tell if she is getting wool or cotton when it is woven as it is today, for cotton when manufactured into cloth often looks much like wool. How can she tell if the color will fade? How can she foresee whether the sleeves will wear through on the forearm in a few weeks? She feels that on any of these points, she has no sure knowledge.

The first thing for such a woman to do is to buy in a reliable store. No woman in the world needs to go to a reliable store so much as does the woman who has but little money.

It is not economy to buy cotton-warp goods—that is, for a dress or suit that is desired for hard wear. A thread or two of cotton, possibly mercerized and thrown in to give some style effect, does no harm, but regular cotton warp goods are poor economy. All-wool goods will cost but little more, and wider, and cut to better advantage so that so much material is not required. And when it comes to the question of wear, there is no comparison. A cotton-warp fabric in a little while gets grayish, stretchy. It pulls out of shape. It does not clean or press satisfactorily. All wool, on the other hand, holds its color, holds its shape. It tailors better, can be cleaned and pressed white a thread of it lasts, and so always is fresh looking and stylish. In addition to looking well it wears much longer. So that though it may seem at first to be more expensive, it is in the end by far the more economical.

VARIETY IN SEWING

The old rule of "finish one thing before you begin another" does not always apply to household sewing, says the Denver Times. Plan to have different kinds on hand at once. One day cut out a number of garments and pin written slips on them so no mistakes may be made about tucks and trimmings. Another day do the machine stitching and then finish them by hand at leisure. On a spare afternoon prepare a quantity of sewing to be done by hand. Tear up old table cloths into picnic napkins, measure off dusters from cheese cloth, start pieces of fancy work and plan to make pretty neckwear of scraps of lace and embroidery. If a neighbor comes in for a social chat one cannot sew on the machine or put on intricate trimming that requires one's whole attention, but can make buttonholes, put in a few stitches on embroidery or do a bit of mending. Every spring hem by hand a fine tablecloth and napkins at odd times. Slip a napkin into a workbag and hem it when spending an hour with a friend.



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EXPERIENCE

TRIED RECIPES

GERMAN ONION PIE.

SAUTE onions in butter until well done, then place in a bowl and cool. Beat the yolks of three eggs with three tablespoonsful sugar and mix with the onions. Lastly whip the whites of three eggs stiff, fold in to the yolks and turn into a pie tin lined with a pastry crust. Bake in a moderate oven.

NORMANDY SOUP.

Wipe a good-sized knuckle of veal, put it in the soup kettle with three quarts of water and place where it will heat slowly. When at the simmering point, skim carefully and allow to simmer for three hours. Add six small onions, thinly sliced, and one-half loaf of stale bread, and allow to simmer one hour longer. Remove the meat and rub the soup through a colander, put into a double boiler and stir into it one tablespoonful of butter, and two of flour, rubbed in a smooth paste. Season with salt, pepper and a bit of nutmeg. Add one pint of milk and one of scalded cream and serve at once.—Spokane Chronicle.

CREAM PIE.

Put one and a quarter cups of milk into double boiler; rub a third of a cup of butter and a third of a cup of flour together, and stir into the scalded milk. Beat the yolks of three eggs until light, add one cup of sugar and stir into the hot mixture, stirring the whole over the fire until thick. Then take it off the fire and add one teaspoonful of vanilla. Make a meringue of three egg whites and one-half a cup of powdered sugar, to which has been added half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour the mixture into a hot baked crust, spread the meringue over the top and brown in a moderate oven.

POTTED PIGEONS.

Draw and clean the birds, break the legs just above the feet, leave enough below the joint to tie down the tail. Wash and wipe dry. If old and flavoured cover them with vinegar spiced and stand over with onion and let them stand several hours. This makes them tender. Stuff with cracker crumbs highly seasoned with salt, pepper and thyme and moisten with melted butter. Put in six or eight seeded raisins with the stuffing, then dredge with salt, pepper and flour. Fry over several thin slices of fat salt pork and fry one large onion sliced, in the pork fat. Put the crisp fat in the stewpan, add the fried onion, then brown the pigeons all over in the fat left in the frying pan. Put the pigeons in the stewpan, half cover with boiling water, simmer from one to three hours. When tender remove the fat and thicken the gravy with flour and pour it over the pigeons.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

GLASS CUTTING

Glass in any form is one of the most stubborn of all substances with which the layman has to deal in making change of form in a household necessity. With a glass cutter and even sheet glass to work upon, he knows from experience that cutting glass isn't always easy along straight lines.

It is commonly known that a small bottle may be cut by tying a string around it, soaking the string in kerosene, setting fire to it, and as it burns out dashing cold water on the bottle. This works only with the smaller glass vessels.

Often one has need for a piece of glass in circular form. Using a pair of shears, immerse glass and shears in a tub of water and holding them as deeply as possible, the glass may be cut away to the desired form. The one thing to observe is that the "bite" of the shears be not too deep, as the glass cut away crumbles into small particles.—Manitoba Free Press.

HOME HELPS

Bread crusts and odd pieces may be dried in the oven and put away in paper bags until wanted for use. Always wash cut glass in hot water and polish with newspaper. Skillets, griddles, iron gem pans and waffle irons should be well greased and burned off once or twice before using. The best soup is made by cooking the stock the day before and cooking the vegetables in it the second day.—Louisville Herald.

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We thoroughly clean any part or the whole of your home by our improved vacuum method.

The process is thorough and dustless. Our workmen are skilled in this one particular line of work. Great care is exercised; nothing is injured. The most expensive furnishings may safely be entrusted to our care.

No other method can so thoroughly and safely clean your floor coverings, wall hangings, furniture, bedding, etc. Work formerly requiring days is now done in a few hours. We can refer you to the work we have done in the better homes of Greater Boston. Prices reasonable.

Write, phone or call, addressing House Department, and our representative will call and consult with you, making no charge or incurring no obligation on your part.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**, Phone Richmond 1492.

ACTIVE SHOEHING

ACTIVE SHOEHING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 383 Boylston st., Boston.

ANDIRONS

Fire Place Goods, Gas Fixtures, refinished, lacquered; Fire Extinguishers, BOSTON BRASS ANDIRON CO., 108 Utica st.

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. D. B. 3800.

GEORGE N. WOOD & CO., 39-41 Cornhill, Boston, for durable andirons, fire sets and screens in original designs.

ART

JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkeley bldg., Boston, Motions, Works of Art, large line of Cabinet Frames, Lesson Markers 25c. Catalogue free on request.

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART—(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine specialties, 232 Boylston st., Boston.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS

CARLEY'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes, BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 50 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 90 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms for household and janitors use.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O. S. Brand Carbons and Ribbons, OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Photographs.

CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards, artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1860, 30 Bromfield st.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 120 Kemble st., Roxbury, Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

MEN'S and WOMEN'S \$15 Cravenette Coats reduced, \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto, \$5-6.25. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st.

COLONIAL HARDWARE

GEORGE N. WOOD & CO., 39-41 Cornhill, Boston. Special hardware and furniture trimmings of colonial design.

CORSETS

CORSETS, FRONT and BACK LACED, custom made. E. W. LOGAN, 37 Temple pl., room 10, over Whitney's.

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES

also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL, FIGURE MOLDING, 29 Temple pl., Boston, Tel. Ox. 1517-1.

CORSET SPECIALIST

MADAME GORDON, Custom Corsets made to meet all requirements; specialty fitting. 7 Temple place. Oxford 1427-3.

CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HARMONSA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

CUTLERY

DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good cutlery.

Cambridge, Mass.

WATCHMAKING AND REPAIRING

GEORGE W. HAZEN, Chronometer Watchmaker, 22 years at 1 City Hall ave., now at 9 Hamilton place, Boston. High-grade work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOMEN'S WEAR

SPRING MILLINERY—Large variety of patterns, popular prices; order work a specialty. L. HIRSH, 230 Huntington st.

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALL OF THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES for men, women and children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 385 Mass. ave.

COAL AND WOOD

COLEMAN BROS., 450 Mass. ave., Cambridge—Best grades of Anthracite Coal, Spool Wood and Birch Edgings. Phone.

CANDY SHOPS

PERRY & AYERS CORP., 5 Central sq.—Home-made candies. The good kind. Fancy boxes a specialty. Candy shop.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE

GILLETTE and other Safety Razors, Pocket Knives and Shears, CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO., 670 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

FLORIST

STRICTLY FRESH CUT FLOWERS; reasonable prices. ROBBINS BROS., 630 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Phone 1903-3 Cambridge.

FURNITURE

C. E. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

FURNITURE REPAIRED AND REFINISHED

THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP. Let us estimate. C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge. Tel. Cam. 1281-1.

GROCERIES

YERXA & YERXA, Grocers, Central sq., Cambridge. Branch stores, Melrose, Arlington, Somerville. High-grade goods.

JEWELERS

RYDBERG BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers, Watch Repairing, 670 Mass. ave., Cambridge, and 734 Tremont st., Boston.

PAPER HANGING

B. K. MORTON, 4 Austin st., Cambridge, Mass. The man who takes pride in his work. Practitioners' signs. Phone 2280 Cambridge.

TAILORS

KLASHAN BROS., Tailors, repairing and pressing, 670 Mass. ave., Central sq.; 1302 Mass. ave., Harvard sq.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, FURNISHERS

W. E. HOYT CO., 204 Essex st., Salem. "The Little Store with the Goods."

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

FURNITURE AND RUGS—Chosen for that element of the community of which you are one. A. C. TITUS & CO., Salem, Mass.

JEWELERS

G. WILLIS WHIPPLE & CO., 184 Essex st., Boston. Diamonds, Watches, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Repairing, etc.

GOWNS

WATERS SISTERS—Hats and Gowns, 125 E. Forty-seventh st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Drexel 2816.

GOWN MAKERS

MISS BAILEY, GOWNS, 432 E. 45th Place, Phone Drexel 5844.

GOWN MAKER AND TAILOR

MORFON & MORTON, Hats, Gowns and Tailored Suits, 11180 Oak Park ave., Oak Park, Ill. Phone O. P. 382.

C. H. PHAIR, Gowns, Hats and Tailored Clothes

1307 to 1327 Madison Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 2783.

HAND-MADE JEWELRY

JAMES H. WINN, 1041 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, designs and makes unique jewelry appropriate for individuals. Har. 6718.

DENTAL SUPPLIES

CAST ALUMINUM PLATES for artificial teeth; ideal substance for rubber and rubber. Apply to manufacturer (a satisfied wearer after trying all kinds). J. W. EYES, 415 Evans bldg., Washington, D. C.

Richmond, Va.

FURNITURE

PETIT & CO., FURNITURE, Foushee & Broad sts., Richmond, Va.

Pittsburg, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

HOLMES BOOK HOUSE, 6016 Center ave., Pittsburg. Circulating Library. Phone Highland 9039.

WET WASH LAUNDRIES

THE WET WASH LAUNDRY, 30 Middlesex St., Malden. "Give us a trial."

Custom Shirt Maker

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed.

AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

DELICATESSEN

A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS of COOKED MEAT; also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 2214 Wash. st. Tel. 2745 Rox.

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS GEMS. SAWYER, 10 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty, Fir Doors. Tel. Haymarket 1283.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., TEL. 1346 B. B.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

WE HAVE A NEW LINE of KAYSER GLOVES. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts ave.

ENGLISH GIFT SHOP

EASTER SUGGESTIONS, Illuminated Cards, Motions, Booklets, Brochures, Cut Leather Work. Attractive Novelties. Useful Articles. 384A Boylston st., Allen Hall bldg., room 15. Tel. 2802-L B. B.

FISHING TACKLE

DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good fishing tackle.

FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$1.00. 41 West st., Boston.

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

THE S. S. SHEPARD DRY BATTERY CO., 114 Remonding and redyeing, batteries, bulbs, standard batteries, sterling lamps.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at reasonable prices to Monitor readers. HUGHTON, 360 Boylston. B. B. 1296.

PENN THE FLORIST

"Where only the fairest bloom." 43 Bromfield st. Phone Fort Hill 58.

ZINN THE FLORIST

1 Park st., next to the church. Violets, Roses and Chrysanthemums NOW.

ARNOLD & PETROS

460 Boylston st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

A. COPLAN

967 Boylston st. Transfer Flowers, Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1297-5.

CAPLAN—FLORIST

Flowers delivered to all outgoing steamers. 144 Massachusetts ave., telephone 1660.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

HIGH-GRADE LINE OF FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM and BONS ROYA, 16 Huntington av., Boston.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MAYNARD STEVENSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, 175 Tremont st. Phone Oxford 2643-1.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITZ, 31 West St. Specialty Designed Garments for Ladies.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PETER F. O'BRIEN & SON, 20 Scotia st., Boston, tel. B. B. 3496, Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING

BOSTON PLATING CO., 28 Sudbury St., Room 5—Musical and railroad oxidizing work a specialty.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4406. M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

HAIR WORK

MRS. MacHALE, 420 Boylston st., Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 3497.

15 TEMPLE PLACE—Backward Shampoo

ALICE B. MacDONALD & L. DE CHATELAIN, MISS LOVELY.

MADAME DES ROCHERS

(over Mark Cross), High Grade Hair Goods, Backward Shampooing. Tel. 22402 Oxford.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st. Room 31.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Ox. 1008.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait 50c.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING.

BIGELOW AND JORDAN, Phone Main 1205-2. 11 Bromfield st.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

GEO. A. BROWN, dealer in Decorative Furnishings, Furniture, Rugs, Wall Papers. 410A Boylston st., Boston.

KODAKS AND PICTURES

ENTIRE STOCK of the ART SHOP CO., 502 on the dollar, ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 40 Bromfield st.

JEWELRY, ETC.

A. ROMM, Essex st., opp. Siegel's—Small gold-filled watches, American movement, \$5.50. Mail orders, repairing.

LADIES' WAISTS

WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs no more than ordinary waists. Sold only by THE GLEN SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., 121 Tremont st., Boston.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 235 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleansing and dyeing. Tel. 3904-1 B. B.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LINEN SPECIALTIES

STAMPED LINEN GOODS TO EMBROIDER—LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 59 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

MARKETS

PORTER'S MARKET. Highest grade products at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st. Phone Oxford 1800.

MEN'S WEAR

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of LAMSON & HUBBARD STRAW HATS FOR SALE. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave., 222 Mass. ave., 453 Columbus ave., 28 Huntington ave.

MILLINERY

LADIES' HAT SHOP—237 Huntington avenue. Opening March 29th, 30th and 31st.

MIRRORS

FRAMED and unframed mirrors of every description. Old mirrors refinished. BOSTON MIRROR CO., Mrs. G. Sudbury st.

MUSIC

SCORES, LIBRETTOS and piano selections for all opera may be had at HOMEYER'S MUSIC SHOP, 325 Boylston st., Boston.

C. W. THOMPSON & CO.

A and B Park st., Boston—F. Shepherd, Feed Mfg. new sacred song. Bradford Campbell. Sent postpaid for 25 cents.

MUSIC STORE

MUSIC BY MAIL—Give title and composer. Desired composition mailed promptly. VIOLINISTS—Send 10c in stamps for sample Italian string. CARTER-LEWIS MUSIC CO., 101 Market st., Lynn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CARL FISCHER, 380 Boylston st.—Pianos, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Musical Supplies. Talking Machines.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleansed and renewed by W. C. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth ave., New York. Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

ORIENTAL RUG RENOVATING

ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Estab. 1855. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3223.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SITUATIONS WANTED-

1. MINITOR-ALBERTA-Excellent best references, 109
 driver position. JAMES MOORE, 3
 Wood ave., Roxbury, Mass. 9
 2. JANITOR-Married man, (40). Protec-
 tion, reliability, good references, ex-
 perience, teamster or general work; re-
 fuses; temperate. CHARLES STONE,
 1000 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass. 9
 3. JANITOR-American, 60, married,
 handy with tools; exp. painter, desires
 assistant or watchman. J. H. BERRY,
 18 NEWTON, 31 Cunard st., suite 10,
 Roxbury, Mass. 9
 4. JEWELER, lives in Medford (42), sin-
 gle, full understanding of making gold,
 silver and plated jewelry, \$2 per day, good
 references. J. H. BERRY, 18 NEWTON,
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 5. JOB PRESSMAN at 22 desires position
 printing contracts; capable of taking
 printing salary. MAURICE DUNAY, 12 Mc-
 Lean ct., Boston. 9
 6. LIGHTHOUSE-Charles Waters, 22 Ruggles st.,
 Roxbury, Mass. 9
 7. LUMBER SURVEYOR, understands wood-
 ing, measuring, estimating, living, in State
 (39), married, \$12-\$15, 15 hours a week.
 references. Mention No. 4720. STATE FREE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
 st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 8. MACHINIST, all-round, wishes position
 of reliability. HENRY W. HIGGINS, 9
 Hall ave., Somerville, Mass. 9
 9. MACHINE SHOE CLERK (22); lives in
 Cambridge, Mass. 15 hours a week, 475
 per week. Mention No. 4759. STATE FREE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
 st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 10. MANAGER (general), experienced as re-
 ceiver, lives in Roxbury (33), married, \$25
 per week, excellent references, good execu-
 tive. Mention No. 4732. 9
 11. MANAGER, LOCAL CLERICAL or any in-
 position of trust for a man of experi-
 ence. P. M. DERRY, 23 Craig st., West
 WARDON, 18 Holton ter., West Medford, Mass. 9
 12. MAN, married, desires position in ware-
 house; willing to do hard work. JOHN
 HOLMES, 45 Mead st., Charlestown. 9
 13. MANAGER, buyer or salesman of
 men's furnishings, especially underwear
 and hosiery. E. W. WADE, 82 Ellery st.,
 Boston. 9
 14. MAN AND WIFE, young colored couple,
 want position, seashore or country; cook
 and butler or general maid and man; re-
 fuses. P. M. DERRY, 23 Craig st., West
 WARDON, 18 Holton ter., West Medford, Mass. 9
 15. MAN OF ALL ROUND WORK desires
 position. HENRY W. HIGGINS, 9 Hall
 ave., Somerville, Mass. 12
 16. MEATCUTTER, lives in Roxbury; age
 single; \$2 per day; excellent ref-
 erences. Mention No. 4759. STATE FREE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
 st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 17. MEAT MARKET WORK (30) lives in
 Roxbury; single; understands carling for
 oxen, wagons, driving meat cart, cutting
 and butchering meat, \$15 weekly. Men-
 tion No. 4964. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st.,
 Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 18. MECHANICAL OR CIVIL ENGINEER,
 draftsman, draftsman; single; ref-
 erences. \$80-\$100 monthly; references. Cam-
 bridge. Mention No. 4968. STATE FREE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
 st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 19. MECHANICAL ENGINEER and drafts-
 man, lives in Boston; age 20; single; ex-
 cellent references. Mention No. 4968. STATE
 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 20. MESSENGER-Young colored man wants
 passenger's or similar position; good pres-
 entation. Mention No. 4968. STATE FREE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 21. MILL HAND on woodworking machine,
 and sawing, lives in Boston (39) married,
 \$12-\$15 weekly, excellent references,
 understands irregular molding. Men-
 tion No. 4968. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston,
 Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 22. MILLWRIGHT AND PATTERNMAKER,
 lives in Boston (50), married, \$4 daily, or
 \$50 to begin excellent references, 26
 years of experience, understands all
 kinds of all dimensions and machinery
 of all kind, kit of tools. Mention No.
 4968. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston,
 Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 23. MILLWRIGHT and machinist, also work-
 ing in the foundry; age 32; married;
 \$21 weekly; good references. Men-
 tion No. 4968. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston,
 Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 24. MILLWRIGHT or carpenter, lives in
 Boston (49), married, \$4 daily, or \$50
 per week. Mention No. 4968. STATE FREE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston,
 Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 25. MILLWRIGHT and FIREMAN (20);
 understands electrical work; lives in
 Boston; single; references; fair wages. Men-
 tion No. 4968. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston,
 Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 26. MONOTYPE caster and keyboard oper-
 ator, wants situation, 6 years experience;
 excellent references and good machinist;
 in business for 10 years. Mention No. 4968.
 DONALD, 315 Columbus ave., Boston. 9
 27. MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR would
 like position in business, has experience
 in M. P. machines thoroughly; tem-
 perate and willing. FRANK W. GAGNON,
 1000 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass. 9
 28. OFFICIAN wants position, opportunity to
 handle store preference in department or
 retail store preference. A. A. GOULD,
 1000 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass. 9
 29. PATTERN MAKER and MILLWRIGHT,
 lives in Boston (50), married, \$4 per day,
 26 years of experience, understands erection of
 lifting of all dimensions and machinery of
 all kind, kit of tools. Mention No. 4968.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 30. PLUMBING SUPPLY MAN, or shipper in
 line, lives in Everett (45), \$15 per day,
 38 years, good references, understands
 plumbing business. Mention No. 4968.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 31. PLUMBER, lives in Cambridge (40), mar-
 ried, \$3.50 per day, excellent references,
 understands all dimensions and machinery of
 all kind, kit of tools. Mention No. 4968.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 32. PHYSICS TEACHER, with practical
 op. in electrical work, would like sum-
 mer employment. AUGUSTUS B. HARRIS,
 1000 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass. 9
 33. PHOTOGRAPHER-Young man would
 like position in a studio; experienced in
 branches of the work. JOSEPH N. LUGAL, 344 E. Franklin st., Roxbury, Mass. 9
 34. POSITION wanted by band director,
 and/or composer, on machine, piano
 and wind instruments. FRANK E. SPRINGER,
 655 Union st., Springfield. 9
 35. PRINTER JOB PRESSMAN, wants po-
 sition to learn on cylinder press; 8 years' experience on job presses. MAURICE DUNAY, 12 McLean ct., Boston. 9
 36. RECEIVING CLERK-Lives in Roxbury;
 single; understands low pressure boilers;
 15 years experience. Mention No. 4968. STATE
 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 37. RODMAN-Young man with 6 months' experience in rodman's work, desires position as rodman; references. P. E. FRENCH, room 211, 170 Sum-
 mit st., Boston. 9
 38. SALESMAN, can take charge of agents,
 lives in Boston; age 40; single; fair pay;
 references. Mention No. 4968. STATE FREE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
 st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 9
 39. SALESMAN, lives in Roxbury (32), sin-
 gle, \$2 per day, excellent references. Men-
 tion No. 4735. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston,
 Tel. Oxford 2900. 9

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals.

Steamer Joseph J. Cuneo, from Sama, with 18,885 stems bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Steamer Admiral Dewey, from Port Antonio, with 320,000 stems bananas, 480 bags coconuts, 1 bx oranges for United Fruit Company.

Steamer Essex, from Norfolk, Sunday brought 423 lbs. peanuts, 20 bbls peas, 72 bbs grape fruit, 9 bbls parsley, 47 cts hoots, 15 crates berries; Juniata, Monday, with 300 bbls spinach, 80 cts cabbage, 30 bbls beets, 60 cts berries, 200 bags peanuts.

Steamer Indian, from Philadelphia, with 200 bbs dates, 50 bbs macaroni, 12 bbls sweet potatoes.

Steamer H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 247 bbs grape fruit, 149 bbs oranges, 368 bbs lemons, 250 bags coconuts, 40 bbs dates, 41 crates pineapples, 430 bbs macaroni.

Steamer Cambrian, from London, brought 125 cases walnuts, 140 bbs macaroni.

Steamer Gloucester, from Norfolk, due here tomorrow, has 70 bbls potatoes, 200 bags peanuts, 300 bags oranges.

Steamer Canopic, due here Monday, May 15, from Mediterranean ports, has 770 bbs Palermo lemons.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 183 bbls, strawberries 2620 crates, Florida oranges 149 bbs, Jamaica oranges 1 bx, California oranges, 5088 bbs, lemons 1573 bbs, bananas 50,885 stems, coconuts 730 bags, pineapples 921 crates, dates 60 bbs, peanuts 625 bags, potatoes 54,250 bush, sweet potatoes 6 bbls, onions 400 bags.

PROVISIONS

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today 151 pkgs, last year 868 pkgs. Chicago Market.

July wheat 85¢@88¢.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills in wool, standard spring wheat patents \$5.30; 5.75, clear \$4.25@4.60, winter wheat patents \$4.25@4.60, straight \$4.40@4.50, clear \$3.75@4.25, Kansas hard wheat patents in June \$4.30@4.70, rye flour \$4.40@5.00, graham \$3.45@4.40.

Corn—Carlots, a spot, No. 2 yellow 65¢, steamers yellow 65¢, No. 3 yellow 64¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 64¢@65¢, No. 3 yellow 63¢@64¢, lake and rail shipments, No. 2 yellow 63¢@64¢, No. 3 yellow 62¢@63¢.

Oats—Carlots, a spot, No. 1, clipped white 41¢, No. 2 40¢; No. 3 40¢, rejected white 38¢@39¢; to ship from the West, 40 to 42 lb clipped white 41¢@41½¢, 38 to 40 lb 40¢@40½¢, 36 to 38 lb 39¢@40¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.20@1.25 100 lb bag, granulated \$3.10@3.30 40 lb bag, \$3.10; oatmeal, rolled \$4.05@4.35 bbl, cut and ground \$4.45@4.80.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$26.50@27, winter \$26.75@27.25, middlings \$26.50@27, mixed feed \$26.75@27, red dog \$27.50@28, cottonseed meal \$29.25@29.75, linseed meal \$34.50@35, gluten feed \$24.50, hominy feed \$25, stock feed \$25.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$24@25, No. 1 \$23@24, No. 2 \$20@21, No. 3 \$18@19; straw, rye, \$13@14, oat \$12@13.

Butter—Northern creamery 22¢; western creamery 21¢.

Eggs—Early henry 21¢@22¢, western, best, 19¢@20¢; western, best, 18¢@19¢.

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 12¢@13¢; Vermont twins 11½¢@12¢.

Beans—Pot, choice, per bu \$2.10@2.15; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.10, California, small white, \$2.55@2.60; yellow eyes, best, \$2.25@2.30; red kidney, choice, \$2.15@2.20.

Poultry—Choice northern and eastern fowl 18¢@19¢, western, choice, 15¢@16¢, western turkeys, choice 20¢@22¢, roasting chickens, western, 15¢@16¢.

Potatoes—Potatoes, 2 bu bag, \$1.15@1.25, new potatoes, per bbl, Florida, \$4.50@4.60, sweet potatoes, per bbl, N. C. \$3.50@3.60.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 110 lb bag, \$3.35@3.50, native yellow, per bu box, \$1.65@1.80.

Apples—Northern Spy, bbl, \$4.50@5.50, Ben Davis \$4.60, Baldwin, fancy, storage, per bbl, \$5.50@6.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$1.75@4.50, cranberries, per crate, \$5.50@5.50, per bbl, choice, \$16@18; strawberries, per qt, 16¢@25¢.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts.

1911, 1030 lbs, 53,623 lbs butter, 921 bbs cheese, 10,213 cs eggs.

1910, 4989 lbs, 120 bbs, 331,622 lbs butter, 513 bbs, 15,352 cs eggs.

New York Receipts.

1911, 3113 pkgs butter 2177 bbs cheese, 30,614 cs eggs.

1910, 6268 pkgs butter, 509 bbs cheese, 18,262 cs eggs.

Other Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg mkt stdy, at 14¢.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter mkt stdy, ex 21¢, No. 1 pkg sk 13¢, recta 748¢. Egg mkt stdy, prime 14¢, 1st 15¢, 15¢, ordinary 14½¢, recta 10¢.

CANTON, N. Y.—Butter 21¢, cheese 10¢.

WATERBURY, N. Y.—3000 bbs cheese sold 10½¢. Daisies 11¢.

Liverpool Cheese.

Canadian—New Colored 58¢, new white 56¢.

Today's New York Market by Telegram.

Butter market steady, spec 23¢, ex 22¢.

Cheese market—New cheese firm; col-

WESTERN BANKS WELL LOANED UP AT LOWER RATES

Large Amounts of Money Sent East to Find Employment—Funds Still Greater Than the Demand.

CHICAGO—The Western money market shows no particular change except that banks are now well loaned up at low rates; with respect to the latter there has been very little change in any locality.

The matter of greatest importance to the banker at present is not that of volume of loans but of the rates at which the loans have been placed. They are, in the main, extremely unsatisfactory. Large amounts of money have been sent East that they may be employed. Chicago loans in New York City are probably heavier than for several years. Call rates, however, are so low that there is but little difference in the interest return between such a loan and a straight deposit with one of the reserve banks there.

Some of the Eastern trust companies marked down interest rates on loans outstanding, giving another illustration of how difficult it is these days to obtain what might be called a fair return for the use of money.

In the commercial paper market last week, one of the largest paper buying banks was entirely out of the market. Rates remain at 3½, 3% and 4 per cent and a firmer tone is seen in the market due to the holding off policy of some of the larger banks.

There is a fair scattered buying from the country districts. Some of the Chicago banks see a sign of encouragement in the fact that certain country institutions are calling for money. This may take the form of drawing down reserve balances in one case or of obtaining a straight loan. Either development is welcome to Chicago bankers but the situation of the country banks is very mixed. Some sections continue easy and others find a good demand, depending on the exact nature of the local situation.

Certain classes of corporations are free borrowers, especially the large manufacturers of farming implements. General business demand is slight.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Output of lumber at Duluth for year 1911 is estimated at 240,000,000.

Of \$280,000,000 spent by American travelers in Europe last year, \$25,000,000 is estimated was expended in Germany.

The British Board of Trade statement for April shows a decrease of \$38,596,000 in imports and an increase of \$2,001,000 in exports.

Richard DeLafayette, it is understood, has resigned from the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

April municipal bond sales, with two exceptions, were largest ever recorded for that month—\$67,273,047, placed against \$57,150,234 last year.

A Pittsburgh dispatch states that, following a sharp recession in new business in iron, finished steel orders have experienced a recession since May 1.

Canadian farmers held at close of March 33,842,000 bushels of wheat out of their 149,980,000 bushel crop of 1910, which is 22 per cent, against 182 per cent a year ago.

New Haven railroad proposes to spend \$1,000,000 on its Air Line division between New Haven and Willimantic. Much of division is to be double tracked by extensive turnouts and Lyman viaduct in Colchester is to be filled in.

A \$10,000,000 New York corporation to be known as Carter-Crume Company has been formed, which will absorb American Salesbook Company of Elmira, N. Y., Carter-Crume Company of Niagara Falls and Eastern Salesbook Company of Glendale, N. Y.

Buffalo dispatch states that managers and counsel of Lehigh Valley, Delaware & Hudson, and New York, Ontario & Western are perfecting plans for reorganization in accordance with decision of the supreme court a month ago in the commodity clause of the Hepburn act.

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 was lost Saturday in the wheat pit by J. Ogden Armour, Adolph Lichtenstern and other bulls. Collapse was brought about by enormous offerings from surrounding country. Not since Leiter's campaign has northern Michigan offered cash wheat in Chicago.

OPERATE UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK—Following closely the grouping of the five companies in the central Northwest the realignment plans of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has been carried a step further by the announcement that hereafter the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, operating in Missouri and Kansas; the Pioneer Telephone Company, operating in Oklahoma; and the Bell Telephone Company, operating in St. Louis, will have but one set of officers. Charles S. Glend will be president of all three companies.

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Egg market steady; stig packed 18½¢@19¢, regular packed northern 18½¢@19¢, regular packed southern 18½¢@19¢.

3000 bbs cheese sold 10½¢. Daisies 11¢.

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ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

Sailings from New York.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

RAILWAY COMPANIES OF FRANCE DECLINE TO REINSTATE MEN

Resolution by Chamber Has Been Met by Determined Refusal on the Ground of Conduct During Strike.

NUMBER SHUT OUT SAID TO BE SMALL

President of Council Denies Report That Government Will Take Steps to Force Compliance by All Roads.

(Special to the Monitor.) PARIS — The announcement made through a well-known press agency that the government was taking steps to enforce the carrying out of the resolution passed in the chamber by the various French railway companies, and the outlining even of the actual measures that the government had decided to pass during the coming session of Parliament against these companies, has placed M. Monis, the president of the council, in so uncomfortable a position as to compel him to give an official denial of the reports and even to state that there was no foundation for them whatever, a declaration that is not likely to be agreeable reading to his friends in the Labor party.

The question of the reinstatement of the dismissed railway men is now a political one, and also both extremely delicate and far-reaching. There remains now only a comparatively small number of the railway men who were dismissed from the service of the companies after the strike of October last who have not been taken back again, but in spite of this the trade unionists throughout the country have made this dismissal question the base of nearly all the labor agitation and have finally succeeded in getting a resolution passed in the chamber recognizing the principle that all the men are to be reinstated, which resolution was recently officially communicated by M. Charles Dumont, the minister of public works, to the various railway companies in a letter demanding the immediate reinstatement of the men.

The railway companies have all held meetings of their shareholders during the past week, and the questions arising on the minister's letter have been freely and fully discussed. The various reports of these meetings show that the railway companies are all of one mind. They indicate shortly, in terms that seem both moderate and firm, the reasons why the companies refuse to reinstate today, under any pretext whatever, those workmen whose conduct during the strike was of such a character as to put them outside the pale of ordinary strikers. The companies are all of opinion that no discipline whatever would be possible in commercial industry if the authority of those responsible for the management could be disregarded with impunity and that the responsibility resting on them for the security of the traveling public would become too heavy, in fact impossible, if they had no longer the power to compel obedience.

The attitude of the railway companies is at any rate unanimous as was shown by the speeches at the various meetings. The question at issue is not the humanitarian one pure and simple as to whether or not the men shall be permitted to work and so provide for themselves and their families. The underlying and vital point is that which was so urgently raised during the last strike when it became evident that the great public services are liable to be manipulated for the purpose of providing a weapon with which one section of political opinion in the country may terrorize the other.

The wholesale statements as to the alleged injustice inflicted on the dismissed workmen by the action of the railway companies has so grown in volume and force by repetition that it was mainly owing to this that the chamber was influenced to pass the resolution recently under consideration by the various railway companies, but the information supplied at the various meetings of the companies, and which up to the present has not been seriously denied, throws altogether a new light on this question, which has been discussed both inside and outside the chamber ever since the strike was to effectively terminated through the mastery tactics of M. Briand.

In the course of a speech M. Derville, the president of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway Company, stated that his company had not remained insensible to the humane side of the question, which was apparently the predominant consideration urged before the chamber, and which was undoubtedly the reason for the vote it was induced to pass.

Since the strike they had never shown any lack of interest in the welfare of their own servants, even in that of those who had been dismissed and whom they had assisted as far as they could. In fact today the greater number of them had found situations in other in-

dustrial concerns through their intervention. Out of 80,000 workmen employed by his company only 469 remained dismissed and these for deliberate offenses and if they kept the doors closed against the return of these men it was really a necessary act of safeguard and was not through any feelings of vindictiveness.

The speaker added that each time the government had made an appeal to the railway companies for their assistance and cooperation they had always spontaneously responded with absolute disinterestedness and loyalty in advancing any question for the public good and to-day they wished again to give proof of the same desire. The company would not limit its activity in the direction of furthering measures of good will and benevolence with regard to which it had already taken the initiative. They would investigate further into the cases of long service and of those who had large families, and he would himself get his board to make larger provision for them and even to extend the same to cases and conditions which the present regulation did not provide for.

The speaker added that by those means they would have responded, as they certainly ought, to the anxieties that the chamber had expressed and in which they also joined for the maintenance of public peace and universal well-being; and if in doing this under the circumstances which existed today they did not give to their measures for reform the shape that the chamber desired them to take it was because their reason as well as their special business experience showed them that their duty lay in other directions.

The trades unionists and their representatives in the chamber appear to find this question of the reinstatement of the railway men the most effective theme upon which to develop their program, but in pursuing it they are likely, if they have not already done so, to push their friends in the chamber into so tight a place that they may be unable to get out, for the question is now rapidly taking a front place in domestic politics and it is doubtful if the public will much longer stand the waste of time and public service which it is entailing.

A significant fact is that all the other railway companies, following the example of the P. L. M. Co., have addressed a letter to the minister of public works in which they declare that they deem it absolutely impossible, on the grounds of general interest and public safety, to reinstate the men who were dismissed from their services for offenses committed during the last strike.

A special meeting of the cabinet is to be held at once to deal with the matter, and in view of the published manifesto of the Railway Men's Union it is likely that there will be much further discussion.

The railway employees held a meeting in the Labor Exchange Sunday in favor of the reinstatement of their fellow-workers who were dismissed after the recent railway strike, on account of having taken part in the disorders.

The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that the companies, by these dismissals, aimed to destroy the trades union organization.

The resolutions expressed the hope that the government would take steps to compel the companies to submit to the decision of Parliament.

Similar meetings were held in many towns throughout France, but no disorders are reported.

CANADA TO BUILD \$12,000,000 BRIDGE

OTTAWA, Ont.—The plans for the new cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, which have just been adopted by the Dominion government, and which provide for an expenditure of \$12,000,000, will make this great structure one of the wonders of the world.

The bridge is on the line of the new Transcontinental railway system, where it crosses the St. Lawrence river near the city of Quebec, and it will be the largest cantilever bridge in the world, the suspension span being the longest single truss span ever designed. It is expected to be ready for traffic by 1915. The length of the center span is to be 1800 feet. The total length of the structure is 3228 feet. The bridge will be 150 feet above high water.

SEEDLING TREES SENT OUT BY THOUSANDS IN ONTARIO

TORONTO, Ont.—From the Ontario Agricultural College seedling trees are being sent out by the thousands to farmers all over the province. The Ontario government has purchased about 1300 acres of waste lands in the otherwise fertile county of Norfolk on the shore of Lake Erie and E. J. Zavitz, professor of forestry at the Agricultural College, is now engaged in planting thereon white, red, Scotch and jack pine, black locust and other varieties of trees suited to the district. Tests are also being made with oak, walnut, butternut and chestnut. This work of planting on waste lands is not primarily for the purpose of extending the commercial forests (although some lumber and pulp companies are doing this), but to occupy the soils not fit for agriculture and thus prevent the blowing of sand from these lands on to adjacent farm lands.

Dr. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry of the University of Toronto, considered these operations in Norfolk county an excellent opportunity for those students who had had lumbering experience in the bush to gain practical knowledge of nursery and tree planting, and accordingly 16 students were sent to witness this work at St. Williams, accompanied by Drs. Clifton and Howe, lecturers in forestry. Here the students set out about 2500 trees on the sandy soil and thereby learned the use of the various modern implements and the most up-to-date method of employing them. They also made a study of the various trees to be found in the woods of this county, and discovered that the chestnut, black gum and tulip tree formed a larger proportion of the forest inhabitants than had been expected. Dr. Fernow expressed himself as well pleased with the visit and with the experience gained by the students. The party was accompanied by James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, who spent the week at St. Williams studying this phase of forestry and securing photographs for his lectures next winter.

ALBANIA AND PARTY DIVISIONS COMPLICATE TURKISH PROBLEM

(Special to the Monitor.) LONDON—The news that there has been a serious split in the committee parliamentary party at Constantinople will, if it proves to be true, probably have a far-reaching effect on eastern politics. It is declared that a section of the party, estimated at more than half, have declined any longer to accept the leadership of Talaat Bey, on the ground that he has broken all his pledges with respect to constitutional government.

The fact is that the political situation in Turkey is becoming more and more embarrassing. On the eastern fringe of the empire the revolt of the Arabs of the Yemen and of Asia is becoming more and more threatening; indeed one of the causes of the revolt of the Albanian Muhammadans is their fear of being sent to swell the ranks of the Turkish battalions in Arabia, which never return.

The Arabian revolt was largely caused by the detestation of the broad-minded policy which it was understood was to come into force after the capture of Constantinople by the Macedonian army corps. The revolt of the Muhammadans of Albania was the result of the attempt of the Parliamentary party to enforce something like law and order in the districts which had been pampered for obvious reasons by the late Sultan.

When the government in Constantinople began to realize that its theory of doctrinaire government was breaking down when applied without practical regard to existing conditions, it began to fall back on the power of Islam, the one concrete force upon which it could rely. The result of this was to stir the Christian population of Albania into revolt.



Sketch showing proximity of Cetinje to Albanian rising. (Drawn specially for the Monitor.)

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PREFERENCE IS AID TO BRITISH EXPORTS SENT TO AUSTRALIA

Figures for Two Years Prove That Foreign Countries Gain on Goods Where Duty Is Not Levied Unequally.

MANUFACTURERS AT HOME SCORED

LONDON—A dinner of the Imperial Industries Club was given at the Criterion restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, at which Hamilton Wickes, representative of the Board of Trade in the commonwealth of Australia, spoke.

Mr. Wickes said that the gross imports into the commonwealth for 1909 were approximately £50,000,000 (\$250,000,000). Of that amount about one fifth was represented by commodities which were not produced by the United Kingdom. Certain manufactured articles were allowed by the Australian tariff to enter free.

A general tariff covered a certain proportion, and there was a proportion on which there was a preference to Great Britain. If they compared the tariff of 1908 with that of 1909, two years in which the tariff had existed with a preference, Great Britain under the free and general sections of the tariff had lost ground, while on the items in which she had a preference she gained. On the total trade she had gained, because the gains under the preference item of the tariff had been sufficient to swamp the losses under the free and general section.

Mr. Wickes said, representing the Board of Trade, that there was nothing the different governments of Australia would not do to place all the information available at his disposal, but if the manufacturers of this country failed to take advantage of it as had apparently been the case, there was very little use in his visiting the great provincial cities as he had done, with the object of placing his information at their disposal.

INDUSTRIES EXHIBIT PLEAS. SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The imperial industries' exhibition is generally considered a great success. A visit to the exhibition gave abundant proof of the great industrial progress made during recent years not only in New South Wales, but throughout the whole commonwealth of Australia.

The Emperor and Empress are to stay at Buckingham Palace for several days as the guests of the King and Queen, their visit being entirely a family one, and not in any way connected with matters of state.

A command performance of Lord Lytton's comedy "Money" will be given at Drury Lane, on which occasion almost all the well-known London actors will appear, even the "supers" parts being filled by distinguished members of the stage. A state ball at Buckingham Palace is arranged for the following evening, and an entertainment of some kind will be given at the German embassy.

TOTAL ECLIPSE IS DESCRIBED. AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Clement L. Wragge, formerly government meteorologist in Queensland, Australia, reports having witnessed from Lifu island, one of the Loyalty group, the total eclipse of the sun on April 29. The hydrogen flames were especially marked, four great coronae, irregular radial streams of light around the sun, extending 40,000 miles.

JAPAN MAY ASK CONCESSION. ST. PETERSBURG—The newspapers indicate fresh friction between China and Japan. The Reich asserts that Japan is about to present new demands to China, with reference to free trade in portions of Manchuria, and the transfer of the Dalny customs to Japan. In event of refusal Japan would present an ultimatum, it is declared.

EXHIBITION AT TURIN HAS BEAUTIFUL SITE WITH ALPS BEYOND

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.) ROME—The King and Queen have left for Turin in order to inaugurate the International Exhibition of Industries and Work to be held there in commemoration of the Italian jubilee. The site of the exhibition is a singularly beautiful one.

The magnificent buildings extend for over a mile along both banks of the river Po, and include the botanical gardens and the famous Valentino park. The background is formed by the Monte dei Cappuccini, a gently sloping hill, covered with beautiful trees, rising above the snowy peaks of the Alps.

All the principal countries of the world are represented there, and most of them have special palaces. The exhibition is far from complete, the British pavilion being one of the most advanced, and even then, though the actual building is finished, most of the exhibits have not been arranged, many of them have not been unpacked, while some have not yet arrived.

However, as the exhibition is to remain until November, visitors arriving later on will be able to form a better idea of the tout ensemble than can possibly be done at the present moment.

VISIT OF GERMAN EMPEROR TO BE FAMILY GREETING

Imperial Guests of British King and Queen Will Stay at Palace During Sojourn in England.

(Special to the Monitor.) LONDON—The German Emperor and Empress will probably arrive in London on May 15, and the day fixed for the unveiling of the Queen Victoria memorial is May 16.

Their majesties will arrive at Port Victoria on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and will be accompanied by Princess Victoria Louise and Prince Joachim.

The Emperor and Empress are to stay at Buckingham Palace for several days as the guests of the King and Queen, their visit being entirely a family one, and not in any way connected with matters of state.

A command performance of Lord Lytton's comedy "Money" will be given at Drury Lane, on which occasion almost all the well-known London actors will appear, even the "supers" parts being filled by distinguished members of the stage. A state ball at Buckingham Palace is arranged for the following evening, and an entertainment of some kind will be given at the German embassy.

TOTAL ECLIPSE IS DESCRIBED. AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Clement L. Wragge, formerly government meteorologist in Queensland, Australia, reports having witnessed from Lifu island, one of the Loyalty group, the total eclipse of the sun on April 29. The hydrogen flames were especially marked, four great coronae, irregular radial streams of light around the sun, extending 40,000 miles.

JAPAN MAY ASK CONCESSION. ST. PETERSBURG—The newspapers indicate fresh friction between China and Japan. The Reich asserts that Japan is about to present new demands to China, with reference to free trade in portions of Manchuria, and the transfer of the Dalny customs to Japan. In event of refusal Japan would present an ultimatum, it is declared.

without pacifying the Muhammadans, so that the condition of Albania today is one of the gravest that has confronted the Porte for many years.

Torgut Shevket Pasha has landed at San Giovanni di Medua, and is there organizing the army corps which is to operate against the insurrectionists in the mountains. That fighting is going on round Tuzi is certain, but exactly what the effect has been up to the present time, no one is able to say.

The real question the Turks would not doubt like to solve is where the munitions of the revolt are coming from. Suspicion undoubtedly points in the direction of Montenegro, with the result that the relations with the governments at Cetinje have been considerably strained.

The curious fact is that Montenegro, which has been hitherto regarded as a sort of Slav outpost against Germany, is drawing politically nearer and nearer to Austria, and there can be little doubt that nothing but political considerations have prevented Austria from openly aiding the Christian insurgents of Albania.

In this way, the situation is becoming more and more complicated, and it is difficult to say in what manner it may ultimately develop.

CORONATION STANDS RISING RAPIDLY ARE MAKING NEW LONDON

Bewildering Rows of Seats Are Soon to Be Hidden by Draperies and Bunting With Garlands of Green.

EVEN CHURCHES ARE BEING SHUT IN

(Special to the Monitor.) LONDON—In London, and more particularly Westminster, stands are being erected with bewildering rapidity. In fact buildings in the thoroughfares along which the royal processions are to pass will soon be enclosed in plaques, so that London will by no means look its best to the thousands of visitors from overseas. Very soon, however, the carpenters' work will be hidden by draperies and bunting and finally decorated with garlands of evergreens.

Parliament square and its immediate neighborhood is given up almost entirely to the accommodation of government officials, who will number about 45,000. The price of these seats is to be kept at the moderate amount of 10s. 6d. (\$2.50). The only stand in Parliament square to which the general public will have access is one commanding a magnificent view of the route, but the seats there cannot be had under five guineas (\$25).

Along Whitehall also there will be seating accommodation for government officials, numbers of whom will have come from distant parts of the world.

On the other side of the river there is also great activity. The Southwark borough council has received applications for the erection of 300 stands, the largest of which will be situated round Southwark cathedral and St. George's church. The stands here will not fetch such high prices as on the Westminster side of the river.

The island churches in the Strand, St. Clement Dances and St. Mary-le-Strand are gradually and resignedly losing their usual dignified appearance, and will soon be lost to view beneath tiers of seats. St. Martin's church, Trafalgar square, will also have a stand capable of holding 3000 persons.

ALLEGED GERMAN MOROCCO PLANS NOT CONFIRMED

BERLIN—Confirmation cannot be obtained and the newspapers publish only with the most stringent reserve the statement by a local news agency that it has learned authoritatively that Germany has decided to send three cruisers to Moroccan waters, in order to display the flag at Casablanca, Rabat, Mogador and El-Araish.

PARIS—The unfriendly tone of the Spanish press, which believes that France means to begin a real conquest of Morocco, excites in Paris surprise and indignation, and the continued reserve of Germany creates uneasiness.

In the best informed diplomatic circles it is felt that the efficacy of the Anglo-French entente must soon be tested, and that the moment has come when England must awake to the naval and military responsibilities of her position, caused by the overwhelming success of Germany at Constantinople in securing control of the Bagdad railroad scheme and in view of the vigorous diplomatic pressure of Germany at Madrid and in Morocco.

The Monis cabinet is determined to adhere to its present policy in Morocco.

ITALIAN AEROPLANE FLIES ABOVE FORTS UPON AUSTRIAN SIDE

Fifty-Mile Flight by Signor Cavalieri May Be Cause of "Incident" Between Two Nations Concerned.

GERMAN HEIGHT RECORD IS WON

Tom Sopwith Will Bring Biplane Monoplane and Biplane With Him to Meet in Philadelphia.

(Special to the Monitor.) BERLIN—It has been pointed out on more than one occasion that with the development of the aeroplane and dirigible frontiers would be crossed with impunity. The crossing of a frontier by an aeroplane going in a direct line at a considerable speed is one thing to which exception cannot very well be taken.

It is, however, quite another thing when an aeroplane crosses the frontier between two countries and circles over the forts on the other side of the boundary. An Italian airman, Signor Cavalieri, has just accomplished this latter feat and so the first aeroplane "incident" may be said to have arisen.

It appears that the Italian airman who was piloting a Bleriot machine started from the Italian fortress at Palma Nova, crossing the frontier at Vico, and then circled over three Austrian forts, returning to his starting point after a flight of some 50 miles.

As to whether anything in the nature of diplomatic action will be taken remains to be seen, but it would certainly seem best for airmen indulging in flights over frontiers to keep clear of fortresses, in order to avoid anything in the nature of disagreeable incidents between their own country and that of their neighbors.

One of the officers now going through the course of instruction in flying at Doherty has accomplished a German record by reaching in an aeroplane, accompanied by a passenger, a height of about 2100 feet. The aeroplane used was an Etrich monoplane fitted with an Austrian Daimler motor. This officer has therefore surpassed the previous record made by Herr Reichardt a short time ago, when he attained a height of 1672 feet.

LONDON—An announcement has already been made in these columns of the forthcoming visit of Tom Sopwith to the United States, where he has arranged to carry out a series of flights both in a monoplane and in a biplane, the former being one of the latest Bleriot pattern which have already earned some reputation as being especially suited for military purposes, since they are designed for carrying a passenger, or observer, who can easily take notes or photographs of the district over which they are flying.

Mr. Sopwith's first appearance in an aeroplane will be at a meeting in Philadelphia, arranged to take place on May 17.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT BILL TO GO BEFORE LORDS FOR DECISION

LONDON—The Parliament bill will pass its final stage in the House of Commons on Thursday night and a week from today will be presented to the House of Lords.

It will pass second reading then, before Whitsuntide, which begins June 4. The Lords will take their stand against the bill when it reaches the committee stage on an amendment excluding the home rule bill from its operation.

When the bill goes back to the House of Commons with that amendment inserted the government will strike out the amendment and return the bill in its original shape to the House of Lords, with the intimation that if it is not passed the King will create a sufficient number of peers to force it through.

Then it is declared the House of Lords will pass the bill under protest, relying on starting a great anti-home rule agitation throughout the country.

The insurance bill, with the exception of the proposals respecting unemployment in a few selected industries, will be deferred probably until another year. The finance bill will not arouse contention, except the clause for the payment of members, and a few bills relating to shops, coal mines and copyright ought to be easily enacted.

MANCHESTER—Speaking at Free Trade hall, Mr. Asquith, the prime minister, took the opportunity to dispose of the reports that there were dissensions in the cabinet over the subject of home rule for Ireland.

"There is not a syllable of truth in, nor a shadow of a foundation for, the statement," he said, and added that there had been an enormous change in public opinion on this question, saying:

"For the first time there is a really good understanding between the democrats of both islands. During the last few years the Irish question has come to be regarded more and more as the most urgent part of Great Britain's greatest imperial problem."

Peer Would Reform Peers LONDON—Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, will present in that house today his scheme for the reform of the upper chamber.

He will propose that the membership of the House of Lords shall be reduced to 300, constituted as follows:

One hundred chosen for a term of years from the existing House, with provision for minority representation by a proportional vote; 50 of eminent standing, such as cabinet ministers, governors of dominions and others of renown in the service of the state; 50 peers nominated by the ministry of the day for a term of years, and 100 elected for a short term by county councils and borough councils. The bill also will seek to restrict the exercise of the royal prerogative in the creation of new peers.

17. This meeting will be followed by others of which, perhaps, the most important will be the meeting at New York, during the last week of May.

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THE HOME FORUM

Colonel Roosevelt and the Royal Opera

TO FIND Theodore Roosevelt's name dragged into a question of politics at the German Royal Opera is amusing enough. It appears that the performance there of Nevin's opera, "Pola," aroused a storm of criticism. The work itself was not above reproach, think the reviewers, but the fury of the critics and a part of the audience really expressed the objection of the Berlin public to the policy of the management of the theater. Richard Strauss' operas have been refused performance on the stage where he holds the baton, though after successes outside they have been accepted at Berlin.

To embroider the story it is absurdly said that the Kaiser thought to conceal America on certain points of tariff by this signal honor bestowed on an American composition, and that Colonel Roosevelt and others in high places had interested themselves in the work.

This incident would add the patronage of music to the long list of things which our notable ex-President does successfully.

Governmental Farms

Some of the work that Uncle Sam is doing for the farmers sounds like fairy tales come true. Will not the government through "the farmer's cooperative demonstration work" do more than any other agency to solve the negro question? Especially as it applies to country districts in the South? Here is one instance showing the results of government work in the South. A 3000-acre plantation had been losing money for its non-resident owners for several years. The negro workers on the plantation owed the proprietors \$10,000.

Within two years after the government agent took charge of affairs and farmed according to "government methods" the average production of cotton on that plantation had been raised from one-sixth of a bale per acre to a full bale. Last year the plantation cleared a profit of \$16,000. The negroes have paid the \$10,000 which they owed the proprietors and cleared off their own current obligations as well. They revel in all the garden truck and watermelons they can eat, and for the two years that the government man has had charge of affairs not one of them has been haled before the court on any charge, little or great. They are too busy to get into mischief.—William E. Towne.

THREE FORMS OF MODERN GREEK

WHEN Greek meets Greek nowadays it seems that one cannot always understand the other. The grand old tongue of ancient fame is now shut up in the bookcases and modern Greek of three different styles divides the honors. The streets of Athens have perhaps never before seen quite the sight which is reported of late—namely, soldiers drawn up in battle array to overawe the peasantry, who were clamoring for the right of their vernacular to be recognized as the official Greek tongue—so seriously do they take the question of a mother tongue in the old countries. Greek today is, first, the ordinary

Swift Execution Important to Art

That haste is not speed, and vice versa, is the theme of an interesting discussion of artistic processes in the Studio, from which the following is cited:

"Slow working implies only a half-formed conviction. The man who deliberates over methods of expression is usually uncertain of what he is going to do. He has not made up his mind before he has begun to paint. He has a struggle to evade or overcome them. He allows all kinds of side issues to distract his attention, from his main idea because he has not considered them sufficiently in advance. The result is that his work has a tentative air; it shows the labor that has been expended upon it and it is over-elaborated or incomplete there just as it reflects the helpless waverings of the artist's mind.

"I see now what you mean," said the Craftsman. "You wish the artist to come to his work with his mind fully made up, and you think that if his mind is made up the more rapid his expression the more convincing will be his performance."

"Precisely," you express my meaning admirably," answered the Critic; "and I may say that it is my sincere belief that every really successful work of art is rapidly performed. Its success and its rapidity of production are both due to the same cause, the most exact and deliberate preparation. Speed is only objectionable when it degenerates into haste, when it ceases to be the outpouring of accumulated knowledge and becomes either a cloak for laziness or ignorance or merely hurried fumbling with half-formed ideas."

demotic Greek, which is said to be reduced to a level of ordinary colloquialism, is peppered with Turkish and Italian and has lost its grammatical forms. The Greek of the church is another sort, less degenerate and less modified by outside influences. Then there is the "purified Greek," as it is called, of the parliament and the press, not really understood by the people. This Greek is the one now under dispute, and it will apparently hold its own against the populace and the religious leaders, who stand for the other two forms.

When, then, President Roosevelt proposed to adopt reformed spelling in governmental uses he no doubt thought he was helping along a change that is bound to come; but here as everywhere the people are slow to give up either in spoken or written language any forms with which they are familiar. To do over all the splendid classics of English into reformed spelling would be a heavy task for the purses of most families, and yet if the rising generation were to be taught the modified spelling the present appearance of all English literature would be largely unintelligible to them. From the Bible down to Mother Goose new editions would have to be made. There would be no more reading of the volumes which father and mother bought to start their home-making.

Gateway to Mexico

Among the many monuments of President Diaz's long rule in Mexico, few will testify so strikingly to the wisdom and foresight of his government as the titanic constructions in the harbor of Manzanillo, which have transformed a storm-swept bay into a secure haven wherein 100 ships may ride at anchor, and have raised Manzanillo itself to the proud position of chief port of Mexico. Manzanillo, on the Pacific shore, lies almost midway between Mazatlan on the north and Salina on the south; it is also a halfway station between the city of Panama and San Francisco and will undoubtedly profit more than any other Mexican port from the opening of the Panama canal; and, being connected with the capital by the extension of the Mexican Central railway, it has become of national importance and a new gateway to Mexico.—Review of Reviews.

Get thy tools ready:
God will find thee work.
—Browning.

"Chantecler" Not New Under the Sun

A PROPOS of beast fables, feathered dialogue and the like on the stage, there is an account in Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke's "Memorials," under date 1633, of one of the most extraordinary performances ever witnessed in England, writes a gentleman to the New York Post.

As a mark of respect to Charles I. and his Queen, the members of the four societies of the Inns of Court devised one of the most (if not the most) elaborate and successful royal masques ever presented. The cost of the music alone for the occasion was £1000, while the entire expense exceeded £120,000 sterling, which, measured by present-day standards, would exceed the \$500,000 figure.

The masque was given on Candlemas day, in the evening, 1633. The marchers, dancers, masquers and anti-masquers started from Ely House in Holborn and proceeded down Chancery lane to Whitehall.

"Came Men on Horseback playing upon Pipes, Whistles, and Instruments sounding Notes like those of Birds of all sorts and in excellent Consort, and were followed by the Antimasque of Birds: This was an Owl in an Ivy-bush, with many several sorts of other Birds, in a clustre about the Owl, gazing as it were upon her: These were little Boys put into covers of the shapes of those Birds, rarely fitted, and sitting on small Horses, with Footmen going by them, with Torches in their Hands; and here were some besides to look unto the Children, and this was very pleasant to the Beholders.

The King and Queen stood at a window [in Whitehall] looking straightforward into the Street, to see the Masque come; and being delighted with the noble Bravery of it, they sent to the Marshal to desire that the whole Show might fetch a turn about the Tilt-Yard, that their Majesties might have a double view of them.

"These Queen who was much delighted with these Solemnities, was so taken with this Show and Masque that she desired to see it acted over again; whereupon an Intimation being given to the Lord Mayor of London, he invited the King and Queen, and the Inns of Court Masquers to the City . . . and the same Masque was again presented to them. . . . This also gave great contentment to their Majesties, and no less to the Citizens, especially to those of the younger sort, and of the Female Sex."

"Thou comest not to thy place by accident, it is the very place God meant for thee."—Trench.

MERCHANDISE OF THE ISTHMUS



(Photo by Marine, Panama.)
STREET IN PANAMA.

THE city of Panama, founded in 1519 and rebuilt in 1673, is the Pacific port of the canal, and will of course profit immensely by the new waterway. At present the charm of the past still lingers here though we may look to see a flourishing modern city before long. The cut shows a familiar sight in the

streets of Panama. The vessels are a kind of pottery made by the natives. Their principal use is for cooling water for drinking purposes. Laces, hats and ornaments are also for sale in this quaint market place, all of home manufacture, and vegetables of various sorts are raised by these same merchants and put on sale with the other wares.

CITY TO PLANT WILD FLOWERS

A VERY interesting movement is on foot in Bristol, Eng., to form a garden of wild flowers right in the heart of the city of Bristol, such as will not only attract the attention of visitors but will also bring joy and happiness to the many thousands who, from various causes, are unable to see wild flowers growing in their natural surroundings.

The Kyrle Society and the Workers

The Path of Yesterday

There's a path that leads to Yesterday—
you know it:
A rambling path of blossoms and perfume,
You remember how the wild grapes overgrew it
To the house upon the hilltop deep in bloom.

There's a path that leads to Yesterday
through flowers,
Where the wood thrush is a voice of magic song;
Where the cricket snaps its fairy whip for hours
And the barefoot boy goes whistling all day long.

There's a path that leads to Yesterday
through dingles
Of the forest, where the wood pool is an eye,
And the sunbeam is a twinkle soft that mingles
With a gladness of a girl who dances by.

Oh, the path that leads to Yesterday!
It's calling!
Don't you hear it? How it calls through many things!
Through its roses, like the memories now falling.
And the dreamlike netward fluttering of wings.

On the path that leads to Yesterday
we've started;
Hear it calling with its many whip-o-wills,
Like the voices of old happiness departed,
Through the darkness where the moon rests on the hills.
—Boston Courier.

To improve man's outward condition is not to improve man himself; this must come from each man's endeavor within his own breast; without that there can be little ground for social hope.—Channing.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

One of Baseball's Tricks

Suppose the score was four to three when there was a man on third and one on first. Then, if you are lucky, you may see a beautiful piece of playing. The man on first tries to steal. The catcher makes a tiny "bluff" throw toward third, then hurls the ball toward second. With a laugh, the man on third starts home, thinking to tie the score. But the ball has not been thrown to second, only toward second, and the shortstop, who has run in, takes it on the fly 20 feet in front of second base, and hurls it back to the catcher, and as the runner slides over the plate, something descends with a thud on his ribs, and you know that the umpire has sung: "Yerout!" though you can't hear anything but the crowd! That is inside

ball—a trick, in which the runner thought the catcher was going to try to catch the man stealing, and in which the catcher and shortstop worked like an oiled machine to get the ball back to the plate in front of the runner from third, whom they had lured to his fall.—World Today.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

TRANSPPOSITIONS.
Transpose and change a planetary body into animals; accomplished into a stately woman; to throw out into what we live in daily; to revise into season; unusual into the back.

ANSWER TO WORD SQUARE.
Shad, hare, arms, desk.

Princesses at Cricket

The princess royal, with the Duke of Fife and Princesses Alexandra and Maud, has arrived in England from Egypt. During the voyage home the young princesses did not take part in the general amusements and deck sports until the last two days, when a passenger, who had joined the Egypt at Gibraltar, and was unaware of the identity of the young ladies, appealed to them to join in deck cricket. He promised to "coach" them, and they readily responded to the invitation, and played with a zest and skill which interested and amused the Duke of Fife. On the following day, with their father, they played football on the liner's deck.

Inspection of Watches Necessary

ONE OF the details of the railroad service which escapes the knowledge of the public is the watch examination. Every engineer and conductor is obliged to buy a watch of a certain grade of excellence, and then every two weeks it has to be presented to the watch inspector to make sure that it is running correctly. No watch is supposed to vary more than 30 seconds a week, and at the examination-care is taken to see that the timepiece gets what it needs—cleaning or regulation or whatever. It is plain how important the matter of correctness is. It has happened, for example, that a watch has stopped, losing a few minutes, and then gone on again—a thing that occurs with many watches. The wearer is of course unconscious of this and in the case of an engineer or conductor the loss of a few minutes may make all the difference between a safe run and a disaster.

Well Scored

When former President Rutherford B. Hayes was a student at college it was his custom to take a walk before breakfast.

One morning two of his student friends went with him. After walking a short distance they met an old man with a long white beard. Thinking that they would have a little fun at the old man's expense the first one bowed to him very gracefully and said: "Good morning, Father Abraham."

The next one made a low bow and said: "Good-morning, Father Isaac."

Young Hayes then made his bow and said: "Good morning, Father Jacob." The old man looked at them a moment and then said: "Young men, I am neither Abraham, Isaac nor Jacob. I am Saul the son of Kish, and I am out looking for my father's asses, and lo, I have found them."—Ladies Home Journal.

Advice on Oratory

At Madison University the president for many years was Dr. Eaton, beloved by the entire student body, who went to him for advice in matters great and small. After one commencement the valedictorian anxiously asked him his opinion of his work and Dr. Eaton, after a pause, said: "Edward, if you pluck a few feathers from the wings of your imagination and stick them in the tail of your judgment, you would make better speeches."—Lippincott's.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 8, 1911

That Senate Economy Committee

THE Senate committee on public expenditures has not gone out of existence officially or with ceremony, but it has practically ceased to exist. It promised great things. Behind it was the idea that appropriations might at last be subjected to careful, intelligent and impartial scrutiny and revision, with the result that, while the most generous allowances might be made for the conduct of the government in all of its departments, extravagance and waste would be prevented.

The idea of forming all the chairmen of the Senate committees into one general committee of audit had nothing absurd about it. It has nothing that is absurd about it now. If by such means from thirty to fifty millions of dollars might be annually saved to the treasury, the effort to bring it about was certainly worth while. It probably would never have been thought of, however, had not the belief obtained among those who were following with great interest President Taft's welcome declarations in favor of retrenchment that the United States Senate would cheerfully subscribe to the policy of economy he proposed, and do its utmost toward carrying it out.

Throughout the discussion that led up to the forming of the committee on public expenditures in the Senate only one note was discernible. Democrats and Republicans, regulars and insurgents, were alike favorable to improvement in the method of appropriating public moneys. Not a single senator expressed the opinion that there was anything absurd in the idea that those entrusted with the responsibility of passing with deliberation upon the hasty legislation of the lower house should devise and agree upon the application of some means whereby the treasury should be more systematically safeguarded.

On second thought, however, the thing that it seemed so well to do a few short months ago appears to the senators now to be impossible. The chairman's auditing committee is to fall into desuetude. Procedure is to be turned back into its old ruts. There is to be no comparison, no coordination, of appropriations. It is to be each committee for itself, as it always has been. But the idea itself remains, and it may well haunt the Senate chamber until it shall be given better treatment.

A LIBRARY which, when sold, brings a million dollars for only one fourth of its contents may rightly be classed as a literary treasure house.

New England Center of Flights

WITH the establishment of a school for aviators at Atlantic, Mass., New England acquires this year a new distinction. Some may think that the undertaking signifies a waning interest in ballooning, which has afforded a means of enjoyable sport at so many points where men are bold enough to essay trips in the upper atmosphere; but there are apparently no strong arguments to bear out that conclusion. As a spectacular feature, the old-fashioned ascension doubtless will continue to attract crowds for a long time to come. In fact, it does not seem unlikely that teaching more men to fly with the heavier-than-air machines will lend additional zest to the more thoroughly tested method, a method that appears, in some respects, to give more of safety, and which, in the pleasurable experiences it gives, stands unique among diversions.

The aeroplane, perhaps, better satisfies the popular demand for amusement. The biplane and the monoplane have not become such familiar objects to New Englanders that they fail to arrest attention and stir lively comment. On the other hand, flights with the big gasbags and baskets have been exceptionally numerous, and do not stir the same keen interest that was noticeable when they figured in the principal events at fairs and similar outdoor gatherings. Yet as a sport, pure and simple, ballooning has attained great popularity. While the Atlantic school is growing its annual crops of skilled aviators, the number of men who have "gone up in a balloon," literally, is fairly certain to be increasing. Thus the old Bay state and its immediate neighbors, long famous for the excellence and variety of their educational facilities, are encouraging both the "heavy" researches and coordinate studies of a more airy character. And to that extent they are attracting more and more attention as a center for the promotion of air navigation.

COMING war maneuvers in Germany will call a million men into action. Peace maneuvers of the future promise to call out a much larger number.

Quiescent Ecuador

THE boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru no longer threatening disruption between the two nations, Ecuadorans are beginning to realize that, without continued peaceful relationship with their neighbors, internal development will be impossible. South American fertility is exemplified to a remarkable degree in Ecuador. Great quantities of the best cocoa are produced in that country. As for mining, gold and silver digging took place on an extensive scale even during the Spanish occupation. Recently rich coal deposits have been found in the province of Cuenca, and an English company is now arranging to develop the petroleum fields on the coast. While war with Peru seemed imminent, industrial progress was halted. But there is every prospect that the recent satisfactory negotiations between the neighboring countries will prove to both nations the futility of continual bickerings, detrimental to the welfare of the entire region below the Panama canal.

Dr. Rafael M. Arizaga, Ecuadoran minister to the United States, preparing to leave Washington for a European tour, expresses the opinion that no nation on the western continent has more to gain from the Panama canal than has his country. Nearness of Ecuador to the isthmus may be assigned as one of the reasons. Ships entering at Colon, by taking a course directly south after leaving the canal, will strike the coast of Ecuador. For coal-purposes the gulf of Guayaquil offers many opportunities, and

there is some likelihood that petroleum will be found in sufficient quantity to supply the oil-burning vessels of the future. Railroad development appears to have taken on new life with the peaceful assurance of the present, and only sixty miles more is needed to connect Cuenca with the coast.

Without much question the good offices of the United States prevented Peru and Ecuador from measuring strength. President Taft, in his speech before the third national peace congress at Baltimore, while mentioning no names, must have meant the two South American republics when he said that modern conciliation methods had recently been employed by the United States to good effect. To a much greater extent than the American public is yet aware the Pan-American union, under the direction of John Barrett at Washington, is proving a remarkable peace promoter. And as a party to the bestowal on Andrew Carnegie of a gold medal in honor of the philanthropist's work in behalf of peace, Ecuador, like the other twenty American republics, showed that it is willing to see order preserved.

WITH \$500,000 as an incentive, if the plans of the president of the Chicago board of education materialize, latent musical talent should be able to produce a national song commensurate with national development.

ACTION of several hundred citizens at Cordova, Alaska, in dumping foreign coal into the bay is not even slightly indicative of the merits or demerits of the government's attitude in connection with the coal fields of the territory. Although the episode may be widely compared with the historic "Boston tea party," it would seem to be more like a travesty than a copy of that epoch-making event when basic motives and the difference in periods are examined. No doubt it does seem to the people of Alaska a glaring piece of injustice that they should be obliged to purchase fuel from British Columbia when Congress might take action to reopen the coal lands immediately. Residents of Massachusetts, perhaps, would hardly view the matter in a different light if it were possible for a like situation to arise in this state. To that extent, and no further, one may sympathize with the Cordovans in their impatience, although their violence may not be condoned or excused.

It may be recalled that the Cunningham coal claims, whereof the value was estimated at \$25,000,000, are located near Cordova; and these and hundreds of other coal lands in that vicinity were withdrawn from entry and development by executive order, after charges of fraud had been filed. The federal authorities, while prosecuting these cases, lost practically a year during the Ballinger-Pinehot investigation, but since then the probing of the Alaska claims has been progressing rapidly. Not a single patent to Alaska coal land has yet been issued, and none will be given out, it appears, until Congress enacts legislation to permit the leasing of these lands. President Taft has declared himself against alienation by the government of title to any of the coal lands; the navy in the Pacific, the railroads, infant industries, the people along the Pacific coast want Alaska coal for fuel; and there are not less than 140,000 acres of valuable coal land there, the title to all of which is vested in the United States government.

This whole situation results from the government's move to prevent a monopoly of the Alaskan coal lands. In withdrawing the lands from entry it was not intended to check the development of Alaska, rather that capital should be encouraged to enter the fields and handle the fuel for the benefit of the people. But efforts to secure the necessary legislation thus far have proved futile, and the deadlock continues. Seemingly there is no reasonable excuse for further delay by Congress when action would be in line with what looks like the right course, and would relieve the tension in Alaska.

IT SEEMS to be widely admitted that the new derby hat for men will permit of very little male criticism of any hat the women may wear this season.

THEORETICALLY the United States soldier and sailor have rights equal to those of ordinary people in the matter of their presence at public amusement places. But instances going to prove that facts do not always coincide with theory in this connection are numerous enough to indicate that persons all over the country still cling to the notion that there are caste levels here. Such an idea is particularly absurd in a country where the rich and the poor rub elbows continually and no one willingly admits that either station or clothes permit another to assume superiority over him. Yet Pennsylvania has found it necessary to enact a law calculated to insure respect for the United States uniform.

It must be admitted that the rule of equality between individuals is not observed quite so generally as would be desirable in the United States. While the landsman, so long as he is orderly, is a law unto himself in so far as demanding admittance to public pleasure resorts is concerned, the sailor is out of his element there, and must depend somewhat upon others to see that his rights and privileges are not openly ignored. And the soldier, while more intimately conversant with the peculiarities of the average community, also expects the same fair treatment that is accorded the ordinary landsman at places where a charge is levied for admission and where no discrimination is practiced against the civilian on account of the style of clothing he chooses to wear.

The private soldier and the marine are better men today than they have been since the civil war. Properly behaved men have a right to insist upon receiving polite treatment in any public place, regardless of the cut of their clothing. A man in the service of his country should be able to take an honest pride in the uniform he wears and to feel respect for it in others. That Pennsylvania has found it necessary to make discrimination against the uniform of the United States punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, will give other states something to ponder.

THERE can be no two opinions, Speaker Clark stands on the same platform with the President when it comes to establishing world-wide peace.

EUROPEAN steamship companies seem likely to agree that a coronation every now and then makes for transatlantic business.

That Alaskan Coal

Respecting the Uniform

Albany Post Road Franchise

THERE is much public dissatisfaction in New York city and vicinity over the action of the Assembly in passing a bill granting a franchise for the construction of a trolley line along the Albany post road through Dobbs Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown. Many years ago, by act of the Legislature, this historic and picturesque thoroughfare was declared to be a parkway and exempted from invasion by a railroad of any kind. It is held now that because of this exemption beautiful estates have been created and purchased along the road, and that the introduction of the trolley will work irreparable injury to the property. It is claimed that a trolley line would practically monopolize the narrow roadway, that driving and automobiling over it would be rendered inconvenient, uncomfortable and unsafe, and that the clearing necessary to the trolley would mean the "destruction or at least the gross mutilation of the fine trees which now form one of the chief charms of that road."

It is not difficult to agree with the Tribune that it "would be unpardonable vandalism to do this unless there were some overpowering public demand for it, as serving an indispensable purpose which could not be served in any other way." These conditions, it is insisted, do not exist, for, while there is admittedly need of a car line between the towns referred to, another parallel route which would answer all purposes is available. Reasons are advanced to show why this parallel route would be more convenient for the people most likely to patronize it.

Here is the point at which the subject becomes one of general interest. The trolley railway is not always sought for purely utilitarian purposes. That trolley line which is most convenient to the homes of people along its route is not always the most popular. The trolley car in these days, for tens and hundreds of thousands of people, takes the place of the carriage and the automobile. The people who patronize the trolley car for pleasure do not want its routes confined to back roads. It still holds good, however, that roads, avenues and boulevards are frequently impaired, both as to their convenience and attractiveness, by the laying of railway tracks. It would be regrettable to have so beautiful a parkway as the Albany post road impaired by a trolley railway, but it would be equally regrettable to deny its pleasures to any particular class of people. All the more so when neither horn of the dilemma need be taken.

This country still seems to be lagging in the matter of trackless trolley lines, as well as in the matter of public auto-car lines for traffic along the better streets, boulevards and parkways. If a railway should be excluded from the Albany post road it does not follow that the people who would patronize such a railway should also be excluded. There are available at present means whereby rapid and cheap communication may be had between the towns along the Albany post road without bringing about any of the undesirable consequences that are feared by those who oppose the trolley. All that is necessary is that enterprise shall utilize them.

THE Japanese Antarctic expedition has abandoned the idea of finding the south pole. This seems to corroborate the idea that the Japanese, as a people, are averse to all forms of controversy.

THE first Florida watermelons of the season have been received, and simultaneously, by Chicago and St. Louis, a circumstance that prevents any unseemly exultation on the part of either of those cities.

FIRST announcement of the discovery of a method of compressing air into the smallest possible compass, of canning it and of making it available to the masses at the minimum of cost whenever the natural supply falls short of the normal, will no doubt be received with smiling incredulity. But why? We already can innumerable things. We can things so extensively in this country that a new industry, that of collecting empty tin cans and utilizing the material in the manufacture of various useful articles, has sprung up here and in all of the American-canned-goods-consuming nations of the globe. We can all we can, and what we can't we bottle.

The discoverer of a process of canning air, a St. Louis man, has in view the worthy purpose of rendering as unnecessary as undesirable the buzzing electric fan. Of course, the electric fan is a luxury. It is being more and more widely employed year by year, but, speaking broadly, it is beyond the reach of the masses. What the masses need is something in the breeze-producing line that may be purchased at the grocery around the corner as easily and as cheaply as a can of tomatoes or a can of sardines. The latest discovery seems to meet this need. It is reported by telegraph that the discoverer has leased quarters for the establishment of a breeze-canning plant, and that the product of the factory will soon be on the market.

If we understand the matter correctly, the invention amounts to this: Anybody, rich or poor, feeling that there is not enough air stirring at any given time, may walk or send or telephone to the nearest retail household supply store and obtain a can of stored air in any size to suit. This can may be opened like cans in general, a mouthpiece being provided through which the air may be caused to issue in such volume as the purchaser thinks desirable. So many cubic feet of room space will be cooled by a can of a certain size. Small cans will be in demand for large rooms, and large cans for small rooms. When the temperature has been lowered sufficiently the air may be shut off.

The plan is so simple, that, even at the risk of causing another smile of incredulity, it is impossible to avoid an expression of the hope that the St. Louis plant may not confine itself exclusively to the canning of cold air. Perhaps the inventor already sees the need of canned hot air, and does not have to be told how useful it would be to the masses throughout the entire temperate zone. There is some reason for believing, indeed, that he may have thought of canned hot air before he thought of storing cold air, in which event there is nothing for the rest of us to do but to wait patiently until the plant is in operation.

ALTHOUGH the United States Steel Corporation is absorbing more mills on the Pacific coast, the latest trust investigation proposed in Congress seems not to disconcert the management.

FRANCISCO I. MADERO, JR., does not doubt the intentions of President Diaz, but he apparently prefers to have a public statement as further guarantee.

Now It Is Canned Air